

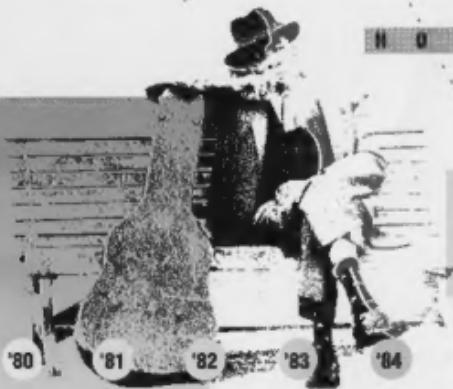
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

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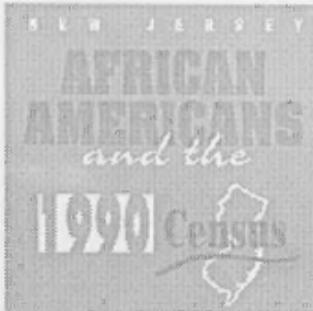
NEW JERSEY



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NEW JERSEY
AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE 1990 CENSUS

12TH ANNUAL REPORT

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FOREWORD

African Americans and the 1990 Census

The Twelfth Annual Report has as its central focus the demographic trends in New Jersey between 1980 and 1990 as evidenced by the data available through the U.S. Census. In this report an examination of the data and an analysis of the socioeconomic trends for New Jersey's African-American community is undertaken in order to provide a framework for public policy and private community development for the next decade.

NJPPRI utilizes census data on population, education, housing, social and economic characteristics in combination with data from other sources to create a multidisciplinary research report. In a collection of articles prepared by experts from the African-American community, issues pertinent to education, housing and income are addressed.

Jerome C. Harris, Jr.
Guy C. McCombs III, Phd.
Editors

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OVERVIEW

Our proposed plan of work for 1992-1993 entailed continuing to upgrade the capacity to facilitate policy analysis within and on behalf of the African-American community in New Jersey. Through our network of relationships across the state, we plan to provide substantive information and support to a range of persons and organizations, including grass roots organizations and agencies, local elected officials, as well as established organizations such as the Black United Fund of New Jersey, the Black Issues Convention, the NAACP and Urban Leagues, to name a few.

Mission

The annual report represents our efforts toward total commitment to the fulfillment of our mission: New Jersey Public Policy Research Institute (NJPPI), established in 1978, is a volunteer, non-profit, tax-exempt organization. We are concerned with identifying, analyzing and promulgating public policy issues that significantly affect African-American residents of New Jersey. The organization seeks to contribute to the development of strategies that address these issues in ways beneficial to New Jersey's African-American population.

Census Use

We have chosen as the topic for this year's discussion African Americans and the 1990 Census. This topic was chosen because most African Americans do not realize the impact of census findings on their lives.

The most visible signs of the census data are; a) it provides the Federal government with accurate population data for monetary disbursement, and b) it is used to determine representation at all levels of government. Another impact around us everyday is the response by advertisers. American Demographics reports that from 1980-1989 an average of four million babies were born in the United States each year. The result is that baby food manufacturers are estimating a 5 percent growth over the next five-year period. The manufacturers will increase their advertising of new product lines geared to toddlers. Thus a prediction of \$1.5 billion in sales by 1997 is projected via census information.

Census data fuels decision making at every level in America. As can be imagined, the data becomes more detailed each census cycle. Census data can describe local markets accurately and in detail. For example, "The Black Population in the United States: March 1991" (Series P-20, #464) estimates the median income of black dual-earner couples.

Today we can look even deeper into findings than in the past—the Federal government now defines households of less than 50 percent of the regional median income as “very-low-income.” Using this information, we find that affluent Beverly Hills, CA has 17 percent of its households that are considered “very-low-income.”

We mention the above in order to set the stage for the reader’s understanding of how important this document can be. Clearly, the NJPPRI 12th Annual Report could resemble the Federal budget in size based upon the amount of available data and its potential for manipulation. However, what follows is a conscious selection of viable topics of interest relative to the Census.

The reader will find the first article, by Walter Fields, extremely useful. Mr. Fields provides history on the Census, trends, uses and some major current discussion on New Jersey African-American population shifts.

“What is the economic status of African Americans in NJ”... “What is the impact of major state (and local) government policies on the status of African Americans”? Henry Coleman discusses the aforementioned issues in his article, which provides preliminary insights from the 1990 Census.

The members of NJPPRI collectively agreed that it would be important to provide an analysis of changes in population, education and Income for African Americans in New Jersey 1980-1990.

Richard Roper (Northern NJ), Gwendolyn Long (Central NJ) and Bruce Ransom (Southern NJ) offer their perceptions as viewed through census findings. The implications across regions are in some cases heartening and in others discouraging.

The report serves as a valuable resource, too. We have added what will be referred to as a “working appendix.” The reader will find tabular information by major municipality by our selected impact variables. This information will be useful for community leadership public policy makers, business persons, and all interested in successfully charting the future course of the NJ African-American community.

Historical Precedent

Economic Well-Being

Regional Changes

Working Appendix

WALTER I. FIELDS, JR. ◀

*DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
FOR THE NEW YORK TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION.*

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT: THE CENSUS

Walter I. Fields, Jr. is the Director of Public Affairs for the New York Trial Lawyers Association. He currently serves as Vice President for Policy and Administration for the NJPPRI.

Biographical Sketch

He holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from Morgan State University (Baltimore, MD) and a Master's degree in Public Administration with a specialization in policy analysis from New York University.

Background

The Constitution of the United States, adopted September 17, 1787, explicitly called for a federal census. Article I, Section 2 authorized the Federal government to initiate a thorough accounting of its population every ten years. Article I, Section 2 stipulated the following.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths [emphasis added] of all other Persons...

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct...

In addition, Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment, ratified July 9, 1868, further clarified the use of the census to apportion to states representatives of Congress.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

The State of New Jersey became the third state to ratify the Constitution when it granted its approval in a unanimous vote of 38-0 on December 18, 1787. The Constitution was officially ratified on June 21, 1788 when the State of New Hampshire became the ninth state to approve it in a vote of 57-47. New York narrowly ratified the Constitution in a 30-27 vote one month later.

Following the election of George Washington as President, the first United States Congress convened in New York City on March 4, 1789. In keeping with the constitutional requirement, President Washington signed the first Census Act in the spring of 1790, and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson authorized Federal Marshals to employ assistants to conduct the census. The U.S. Marshal Service was used because it was one of the few Federal agencies that had a field organization and, due to its mission, it was considered the most likely to meet with success in reaching people.

The first census attempted to gather information beyond that of a simple count. The marshals were instructed to distinguish between free white males 16 years of age or older and those under 16. This count was instructive as it provided the Federal government with a sense of the nation's military-industrial potential in the case of a war or other outbreak. In addition, the marshals proceeded to count the number of free white females, all other persons, and slaves. All slaves were presumed to be black.

The first census was not without its problems. The marshals were expected to finish their work by May 1, 1791. However, complications forced the extension of the deadline to March 1, 1792. The final enumeration figure for 1790 was set at 3.9 million. Ironically, an "overcount" and "undercount" issue surfaced. Due to the extension of the census, the final figure probably included many people who were not in the country in 1790. On the other hand, President Washington and Secretary of State Jefferson argued that the final figure should have been over 4 million.

It is important to recognize the dilemma of Africans during our nation's first census and subsequent enumerations over an eighty-year period. The physical existence of Africans served to principally benefit wealthy white landowners. This was clearly demonstrated by the language of Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution which recognized blacks as three fifths of a person. Primarily slaves, blacks were counted in the census to determine apportionment of political representation. Yet, their value as potential contributors to the growth of the nation was discounted through the denial of citizenship and the right to vote. In effect, Africans were used to enhance the political empowerment of white males.

In 1790, there were approximately 760,000 blacks who accounted for 19 percent of the United States population. At the start of the Civil War, the number of blacks had increased to 4.4 million but the share of the population had declined to 14.1 percent. Approximately 490,000 of all blacks in 1790 were counted as "freemen."

In 1910, approximately 90 percent of the black population lived in the South. In the decades to come, blacks would leave the South in an effort to escape racial hostilities and seek greater economic opportunities. Over a span of some forty-odd years

Historical Trends

more blacks emigrated from the south than moved into the region. This southern exodus was heightened during the 1940's when 1.6 million blacks migrated from the southern states. However, this trend came to a halt in the latter part of the 1970's. By 1986, 56 percent of all blacks lived in the South. The 1980's was the first decade to show an increase in the proportion of blacks living in the South.

The census also revealed that blacks have settled in the central cities or metropolitan regions (central cities and surrounding suburbs) of most states. In 1970, 60 percent of all blacks lived in a central city and 19.2 percent resided in areas directly outside of the central city. A decade later, 81.1 percent of all blacks lived in a metropolitan area, 57.8 percent in a central city, and 23.3 percent in areas directly outside a central city. At the end of the decade, 57 percent of all blacks were located in a central city and 25 percent were in areas outside a central city.

A significant change that occurred in the period 1970-1980 was the 4.1 percent increase in the percentage of blacks living in suburban areas. The suburban presence of blacks in the 1980's experienced a similar, albeit small, increase as in the 1970's.

It is generally recognized that the continued flight of middle class whites from inner cities has left our nation's urban areas increasingly poor and politically powerless. The mass movement of whites to the exurbs and rural outposts coupled with the trickle of blacks to the suburbs is cause for concern. The combination of these two migratory trends will continue to erode the political and economic gains achieved by blacks in the 1950's and 1960's. The impact of this movement on political representation and economic opportunity for blacks will be made clear during this current decade.

In spite of this new effort to settle outside a central city, blacks were still concentrated in cities at the beginning of the 1980's. In 1980, in 17 of the 100 cities with the largest black populations, blacks made up 50 percent or greater of the total population. In 1988, 98 percent of all blacks in the North and Northwest lived in metropolitan areas compared to only 70 percent in the South, 82 percent of all blacks lived in metropolitan areas, and the greatest concentration could still be found in central cities.

However, as congressional seats follow population, inner cities will continue to lose political clout in state legislatures and Congress. This is particularly significant when one takes into account the system of seniority used in Congress and state legislatures. Over the next decade and into the 21st century, key fiscal and policy committees in all legislatures will be controlled by "suburban" legislators who have gained seniority. This committee shift has the potential to produce a body of policy that discounts urban areas as vital to the productivity of this nation. A by-product of this shift at the federal level is the continued withdrawal of federal aid to urban areas. This retrenchment of federal dollars commenced with the end of revenue sharing in 1978. The fourteen-year trend of decreasing federal subsidies in the form of categorical grants and unrestricted aid serve to exacerbate already horrendous urban conditions and further erode the quality of life of blacks residing in central cities.

One phenomena which may halt this trend is the emergence of "urban" problems (drugs, poverty, homelessness, unemployment, inadequate health care) in suburban areas. Suburbs that were once considered isolated from urban ills are now confronting the harsh reality that they have much in common with their much-maligned neighbors. This trend may eventually produce common ground between urban and suburban elected officials at all levels of government.

In theory, the decennial census provides the Federal government with an accurate statistical profile of the nation's population. In practice, the decennial census provides us with only a "snapshot" of the nation. The census is an instrument which gives us a partial view of our nation's population, capturing those who are within the sight of the lens at the time the picture is taken.

Census Uses

The importance of the census should not be overlooked or understated. It is the mechanism by which elected officials at the local, county, state and federal level are apportioned to legislative districts. This apportionment process functions as the distributor of political power throughout the fifty states. The balance of power in this nation, in terms of state share, is dependent upon the accuracy of the census counts. Thus, the census can enhance, diminish or neutralize the political power of states in the form of elected representation in the halls of Congress and state legislatures. The census also determines the number of electors from each state who collectively will act as the Electoral College in the election of the President.

In addition to its role in redistricting, the census also serves as the basis for the allocation of billions of dollars in federal and state aid to jurisdictions across the country. This function has increased in importance due to the actions of Congress over the last decade. Congress has burdened states with costly mandates that are "passed down" without federal dollars attached. The level of funding of these mandates is often contingent upon demographic data supplied by the most current census.

Furthermore, the demographic data gathered during the census is used by private industry to determine marketing strategies as well as facilitate business location decisions. In effect, the census may determine what products are sold to consumers and what type of employment opportunities will be located within specific communities. The data is also used to determine the most advantageous location of public resources such as schools, libraries, hospitals and parks.

Problems with the 1990 Census

There was considerable debate over the validity of the 1990 Census. Much of the concern was raised by urban communities, in particular central cities, that feared that an undercount would significantly erode their political power in state legislatures and Congress. In addition, many cities feared that reports of a population decline would cost them in terms of financial aid from their respective states and the Federal government. Many states expressed a similar concern. Various states were concerned that an undercount would deny them federal dollars that are allocated based upon a formula driven by census data. A "bad" count would, in effect, penalize the more densely populated areas of the country. There was some real reason on the part of many cities and states to be alarmed--the Bureau of the Census has estimated that some 3.2 million people were not counted in the 1980 Decennial Census.

Blacks made up 53%, or 1.7 million, of those that were not accounted for in 1980. That represents almost 6% of the total black population in the United States. There is a significant fiscal impact as a result of such an undercount. For example, the Joint Center for Political Studies has estimated that in Baltimore 29,000 residents were missed in the 1980 Census, the result being that the city did not receive almost a quarter billion dollars in federal aid that would have been allocated had an accurate count been taken. Not long after the release of the 1980 Census data, there was an effort on the part of the civil rights community and other minority advocates to convince the

government to make a statistical adjustment to the 1990 Census to compensate for the expected undercount. The Department of Commerce ultimately announced in 1987 that the government would not adjust the 1990 count. A number of the nation's largest cities, including New York, Chicago, Houston and Los Angeles, along with the NAACP, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), and the states of California and New York filed a federal lawsuit against the Department of Commerce. The plaintiffs in the suit were seeking relief from the courts in the form of a directive to the government to statistically adjust the census to acknowledge the undercount. The parties settled the lawsuit in July 1989 with an agreement that the Bureau of the Census would conduct a follow-up "post-enumeration" survey of 150,000 homes to determine if an adjustment should be made. An independent panel, appointed by Commerce Department officials and the plaintiffs in the lawsuit, were selected to recommend a course of action to the Secretary of Commerce.

Commerce weighed in against making a statistical adjustment to the 1990 data. The decision's impact will be felt far beyond the population counts. Over the next decade, some states and many urban areas will bear visible scars as a result of having lost a significant amount of federal and state aid due to the undercount.

Upon close examination, it becomes apparent that there has been a noticeable shift in the distribution of blacks in New Jersey over the last decade. The concentration of blacks in urban areas is still a reality. Just under half of all blacks live in eight cities: Newark, East Orange, Paterson, Camden, Trenton, Irvington and Elizabeth. From a countywide perspective, 55 percent of the black population can be found in Essex, Union, Camden and Hudson Counties.

The numbers in Essex County paint an interesting picture of urban New Jersey in the 1990's. The City of Newark experienced a 16.4 percent or 54,027 resident decline in population. Blacks accounted for 30,860 of that total. Such a loss has a tremendous impact upon the 10th Congressional District where Rep. Donald Payne, an African American, serves as the incumbent. Essex County's 8.6 percent decline in population is attributable to the loss of population in Newark. Neighboring Irvington also witnessed a slight downward shift in population but gained over 19,000 new black residents. One can only surmise that some of Newark's loss was Irvington's

1990 Census Trends

gain. East Orange also registered a 5.6 percent loss in population. The movement of urban central city populations is a trend that is worth watching in the years ahead.

There were some cities that experienced growth in population since 1980. Camden, the site of a state-developed waterfront aquarium, had an increase in its population of 3 percent over 1980. Jersey City's population increased by 2.2 percent. Both of these cities may be in the early stages of gentrification of select neighborhoods. Over the next ten years, we may see an influx into these two urban centers of white-collar professionals who desire access to the New York or Philadelphia employment markets. There were also minor increases in the cities of Elizabeth, Paterson and Plainfield. Passaic registered the largest increase in population for a city, with a gain of over 5500 for a 10.6 percent gain over 1980.

The 1990 Census also revealed that one of the most significant areas of growth in the state was in the black suburban population in metropolitan areas. While blacks still reside primarily in central cities, there has been some dispersion of the African-American community statewide. Four metropolitan areas registered the largest gains in suburban black population. The Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon region's black population grew by 67.6 percent or 21,538 residents since 1980. The South Jersey Philadelphia corridor's black population grew by 24.8 percent or 47,805 residents. The black suburban population in the Newark metropolitan area increased by 21.7 percent, representing an additional 42,774 black residents in outlying municipalities. The Bergen-Passaic metropolitan area's black population increased by 10,256 residents or 22.7 percent over the last decade.

The suburbanization of the black population is more evident when one examines individual municipalities. The following are suburban jurisdictions in which there was an increase in the black population during the 1980's.

Municipality	County	1990	Difference
Woodbridge	Middlesex	6018	+3070
Hamilton Twp	Mercer	4413	+1383
Maplewood	Essex	2578	+1575
South Orange	Essex	3064	+1471
Ewing Twp	Mercer	6243	+1469
Plainsboro	Middlesex	1522	+1192
Freehold Twp	Monmouth	1162	+614
West Orange	Essex	2240	+1273
Franklin Twp	Somerset	9135	+2107
Ocean Twp	Monmouth	1314	+504

The decennial census continues to have major policy implications for the African-American community. Successive undercounts have resulted in the erosion of black political strength as well as the denial of much-needed resources from the respective states and Federal government. Projections of significant increases in the Hispanic and Asian populations, combined with the continued influx of new immigrants over the next twenty-five years, will have a significant impact upon the black community. As African Americans become the smallest racial minority in the United States, blacks will be forced to develop new strategies to address their concerns in the political, social and economic arenas. In the coming decade, we may witness a more global agenda develop within the African-American community as alignment with African nations may be the key to black survival in the United States.

Conclusion

HENRY A. COLEMAN

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MEASURING THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF AFRICAN AMERICANS: PRELIMINARY INSIGHTS FROM THE 1990 CENSUS

A native of Atlanta, Georgia, Henry A. Coleman is a graduate of Morehouse College (B.A. Economics, 1971) and Princeton University (Ph.D., Economics, 1979). He taught in the Economics Department at Tufts University from 1975 to 1980. Coleman went to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as a Brookings Economic Policy Fellow and Visiting Scholar in the Summer, 1979. He was also employed as a Senior Economist in the Office of the Chief Economist at the U.S. General Accounting Office. From August, 1985 through 1988, Coleman served as the Executive Director of the New Jersey State and Local Expenditure and Revenue Policy Commission. He was also employed as the Assistant Director for Operations and Research in the New Jersey Department of Treasury, Office of State Planning.

Prior to assuming his current responsibilities, Coleman served as a policy advisor (on fiscal, budget, and housing issues) for Governor Florio of New Jersey and as the Director of Government Finance Research at the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (A.C.R.). He currently serves as the Director of the Center for Government Services, a component of the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. His professional interests include issues in public finance (especially those dealing with state and local finance and intergovernmental programs), urban economics, and the analysis of labor markets.

Biographical Sketch

Background

What is the economic status of African Americans in New Jersey? What is the impact of major state (and local) government policies on the economic status of African Americans? The answers to these questions are important, but not always readily available. Moreover, some measures of economic well-being may lead to ambiguous or distorted conclusions. For example, New Jersey is generally considered to be the second wealthiest state in the United States, based on measures of median or per capita income.¹ However, significant differences in the level of income available may exist among African-American and other households.² Thus, aggregate state-wide measures of income and economic well-being may obscure important differences among groups or regions within the state. In this instance, the ratio of income levels for African Americans and non-African Americans may be a more appropriate measure of (relative) economic well-being.

Several other perspectives are also important in analyzing economic status. For example, is income growing or declining? Data on this issue show whether the standard of living is improving, declining, or stagnant. If change is occurring in the level of income, is the rate of change fast or slow, and is it similar across groups and regions? In this latter instance, differential rates of growth may indicate the extent to which disparities in the standard of living among African Americans and other groups are expanding or shrinking.

Income has several components, including 1) wages and salaries, 2) (non-farm) self-employment earnings, 3) interest, dividend, or rent, 4) social security and other retirement income, and 5) public assistance (so-called welfare). Do African Americans and other population groups rely on each of these components to a similar extent? A higher incidence of unemployment and a shorter average life expectancy among African Americans would suggest that wage and salary income and social security and retirement income contribute less to the overall level of income for African Americans relative to other groups. Similarly, the relatively greater reliance on public assistance as a source of income for African Americans makes this group more vulnerable to budget-induced policies to pare or eliminate welfare programs.³

Finally, a major factor influencing the economic status of African Americans is the distribution of income. Thus, given a state with three households and a total income of \$100,000,

Table One

SCENARIO\ HOUSEHOLD	A	B	C	TOTAL
1	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$34,000	\$100,000
2	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$10,000	\$100,000
3	\$80,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$100,000

Table One shows three illustrative distributions among the myriad possible. Under scenario one, households A, B, and C enjoy roughly equal levels of income. However, under scenario two, households A and B are firmly entrenched within the middle class (based on income standards), while household C is below the federal poverty threshold for a "typical" U.S. family. Scenario three presents an "extreme" case where the aggregate level of income and the average level of income would not accurately reflect the economic fortunes for the majority of households within the community.

In sum, the level, (rate and direction of) change, source, and distribution of income are all important determinants of the economic status of African Americans in New Jersey. This article will examine these items, using data primarily from the 1990 Census, to assess the overall economic status of the New Jersey African-American community. To be most useful, the census data should be augmented with other data, such as (un)employment data, data on training and educational attainment, and information on asset holdings (including housing). In the absence of these supplemental data, this analysis should be viewed as preliminary and not definitive.

The census data reported in this analysis are compiled on a county-by-county basis. There are significant variations among counties in New Jersey for all of the major demographic and economic variables. For example, the state average population size for a county in New Jersey in 1990 was 368,104. However, the range is from a high of 825,380 people in Bergen County to a low of 65,794 individuals in Salem County. Almost 13.5 percent of the state's population is African American, but again the range is considerable (from a high of almost 41 percent in Essex County to a low of less than one percent in Sussex County). The state's African American population increased by 0.8 percent between 1980 and 1990. The largest increase was in Essex County (3.4 percent), while the African-American population actually declined during that period (by 0.4 percent) in Salem County.⁴

Methodology

African Americans in New Jersey are heavily concentrated among the state's major urban areas. Over forty percent of all African Americans in the state reside in six cities: Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, and Trenton. Less than 15 percent of the state's total population resides in these jurisdictions.⁵

The above patterns suggest that valuable insights may be gained by examining a selected sample of New Jersey counties and comparing measures of economic well-being among counties in the sample (and, where appropriate, with state-average measures). Atlantic, Essex, and Mercer counties will be examined in this analysis. These counties provide a balance across the state, in terms of population, size, and regional representation. In addition, their populations consist of 18, 41, and 19 percent African Americans, respectively. These are three of the four highest proportions of African-American representation in the state (Union County's population is also about 19 percent African American).

Level of Income

Household median income by county in New Jersey ranges from a high of \$56,273 in Morris County to a low of \$29,985 in Cumberland County. The average or median county income is \$39,926.⁶

Among our sample of counties representing areas with significant concentrations of African-American residents, only Mercer County ranked above average (it ranked tenth among the 21 counties, or just above the median or average county). Both Atlantic and Essex counties ranked in the bottom third among the counties based on household income (See Table Two)

Table Two

COUNTY	INCOME	RANK
Atlantic	\$33,716	16th
Essex	\$34,518	15th
Mercer	\$41,227	10th
Average (i.e., Warren)	\$39,929	11th (=median county)

Source: 1990 U.S. Decennial Census

Therefore, by this most aggregate of measures, African Americans are less well off in general than other residents of the State of New Jersey.

In 1980, median household income in New Jersey ranged from \$26,626 in Morris County to \$14,048 in Cape May County. The median county income was \$19,659 in Mercer County, one of our sample counties. The relative position of each of our sample counties improved during the 1980-to-1990 period. Atlantic and Essex Counties were eighteenth and nineteenth among counties ranked by income in 1980, and Mercer was the median or average county. (Again, by 1990, Atlantic was 16th and Essex was 15th among all counties, and Mercer was above the median, albeit only slightly.) This would suggest that the decade of the eighties was one of relative improvement in the standard of living for these counties and their (African-American) residents. For the state as a whole, there was a reduction in the range of income disparities among counties between 1980 and 1990. In 1980, the income of the richest county (Morris) was 190 percent of that of the poorest county (Cape May). By 1990, the difference from top to bottom was 188 percent. Overall, median income increased 103 percent during this period, while median income increased 114 percent in Atlantic County, 113 percent in Essex County, and 110 percent in Mercer County.

1980-1990 Change in Income

This section examines the sources of income for the sample of cities, and how the reliance on these individual income components has changed between 1980 and 1990 (see Table Three). Unfortunately, the income components isolated by the census differ somewhat between the 1980 and 1990 versions. Specifically, a separate breakout for (non-social security) retirement income is available for the 1990 census, but not for the earlier one. This particular item may be important in analyzing the impact of public policies on economic well-being because of the preferential treatment given to retirement income under many state (including New Jersey's) income tax systems.⁷

Income Components

Table Three shows the relative reliance by households on major income components for 1990 and 1980 for the sample of counties. As benchmarks, comparable data are shown for the richest (Morris) and poorest (Cape May) counties as well.

See Page 16 Table Three

Table Three

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME FROM MAJOR SOURCES					
COUNTY	WAGES & SALARIES	NON-FARM SELF EMP.	INTEREST, RENT, AND DIVIDENDS	SOCIAL SECURITY	PUBLIC ASS'T
Morris	(1990) 98%	16%	68%	24%	3%
	(1980) 97%	12%	67%	22%	3%
Atlantic	(1990) 97%	12%	46%	36%	8%
	(1980) 97%	11%	53%	43%	12%
Essex	(1990) 98%	12%	48%	34%	15%
	(1980) 98%	9%	50%	34%	18%
Mercer	(1990) 98%	13%	60%	33%	6%
	(1980) 97%	10%	58%	34%	10%
Cape May	(1990) 96%	16%	63%	52%	7%
	(1980) 95%	16%	71%	58%	9%

Source: Calculations by author from U. S. Bureau of the Census Summary Tape File 3A

For example, the table shows that, in 1990, only 3 percent of households with income in Morris County received a portion of that income from public assistance, while 7 percent of households in the poorest county in New Jersey (Cape May) received some part of their income from the same source. Note that households in two of our sample counties were more dependent on public assistance as a source of income in 1990 than households in the state's poorest county; Mercer County was only slightly less reliant than Cape May. In 1990, households in our sample counties were less reliant on "unearned" income (i.e., interest, rent, and dividends) and income from self employment when compared to both the richest and the poorest county.

How is the relative reliance on individual income components changing over time?⁸ Reliance on public assistance as a source of income decreased for all of the sample counties between 1980 and 1990, although it remains higher than in the benchmark counties as a general rule. Self-employment as a source of income increased for each of the sample counties over this period, although it is still not as important as a source of income as for households in the richest

and the poorest counties. An interesting pattern is evident among the sample counties with respect to reliance on social security as a source of income. Slightly more than one-third of households in each jurisdiction receives income from this source, as compared to one-quarter of households in the richest county and over half of the households in the poorest county.

As discussed earlier (and illustrated in Table One), the overall level of income in a jurisdiction can sometimes be a misleading indicator of economic well-being among households in that community. Some attention must be devoted to how income is distributed among individual economic units. For example, although New Jersey is the second richest among all states, a recent study by the Greater Washington Research Center reported that several New Jersey cities were ranked among the highest in terms of percent of residents living in poverty. In particular, Camden ranked fifth among all cities (with almost 37 percent of its population, or 30,588 individuals) and Newark ranked thirtieth (with over 26 percent, or 70,702).⁹

However, even aggregate poverty rates can mask significant variations among jurisdictions and, therefore, be deceptive. For example, consider the following statement:

New Jersey ranked third in a comparison of poverty rates behind only New Hampshire and Connecticut. ...573,152 of the state's 7.73 million residents were living in poverty.¹⁰

While the state's overall poverty rate is low (7.4 percent), 6 of the 21 counties experienced double-digit levels (ranging from 10 percent in Passaic to 14.8 percent in Hudson). Three counties (Hunterdon, Morris, and Somerset) had poverty rates below three percent. Of the 573,152 people living in poverty in New Jersey in 1990, 108,940, or 19 percent, reside in Essex County alone.¹¹

Finally, a disproportionate number of households in poverty are female-headed households and/or households with children seventeen years old or younger. A greater proportion of these households is evident in those counties where African Americans are a larger share of the total population.

The Distribution of Income

Public Policy Impacts

The analysis above suggests that:

1. African Americans are heavily concentrated in a few cities/counties in New Jersey;
2. there are significant disparities in income (or economic well-being) among counties in the state;
3. disparities in economic well-being declined between 1980 and 1990;
4. there are important differences in the sources of income among counties; and
5. both within and among counties, there are significant problems with the distribution of income as evidenced by variations in poverty rates.

An important issue to be examined is the extent to which state (and local) public policies influenced these outcomes. Both state (and local) expenditure and revenue policies have the potential to affect the level, change, and distribution of income. While definitive answers to these issues may prove difficult and premature at this point, several illustrations may prove useful in understanding the mechanisms through which these impacts would result.

For example, the State of New Jersey has not increased the level of public assistance benefits since the late eighties. This "policy" decision adversely affects some counties, with significant concentrations of poor households and some households which rely disproportionately on public assistance as a source of income (see Table Three). Alternatively, the preferential treatment accorded both elderly taxpayers and social security and other retirement income indicates that African-American households (which are generally younger, larger, and face shorter life expectancies) may be unduly disadvantaged as a result.

Similarly, the State of New Jersey relies heavily on the property tax to finance public services. This reflects in part the use of local resources to finance some services that are the responsibility of the state.¹² However, African Americans are put at a disadvantage as a result of this situation in two respects. First, the property tax is generally assumed to be regressive in impact. That is, low-income households must devote a larger portion of their income to meet their tax obligations relative to their richer counterparts. African Americans in New Jersey are poorer, on average, than other (non-minority) groups. Second, property value, the basis for the property tax, is not uniformly distributed among jurisdictions in the state. Jurisdictions where African Americans are concentrated tend to have less in the way of taxable property value.¹³ This means that property taxes have to be even higher in these communities to achieve any given revenue objectives.

Several state programs aim to reduce either overall property tax burdens or the disparities among households' communities. Some programs, such as state aid to primary and secondary education and the homestead rebate, may seek to reduce both the level and disparities in property taxation. However, such programs are generally too small, too diffuse (i.e., poorly targeted), or too lacking in focus (i.e., changes in the property tax are not the only or principal aim of the program).

The individuals and municipalities that are a part of any county are not homogeneous. Some wealthy individuals reside in poor counties and poor individuals may reside in relatively wealthy counties. Thus, any conclusions or public policies that result from an analysis of aggregates or jurisdictions may produce perverse effects if examined at the level of an individual or household. Still, the preliminary data from the 1990 Census indicate that African Americans have lower income and are more dependent on public assistance for income. Things seem to be improving in that income disparities among counties are declining, but much remains to be done in terms of reducing disparities and eliminating concentrations of low-income households.

Conclusions

New Jersey introduced several fiscal reforms in 1990 that were designed to 1) shift service responsibilities from localities to the state and, concomitantly, 2) shift from local taxes (i.e., the taxation of property) to a greater reliance on state taxes, especially the state income tax. Many of these programs (e.g., the Quality Education Act of 1990) were radically revised before or during implementation. These revisions could have reflected a change in policy focus or objective, a serious design flaw in the original program, or some other concern. In addition, New Jersey (and the nation) suffered from the ravages of a deep and sustained economic recession during much of the period since 1990. All of these factors could have exerted some impact on the level, change, components, and distribution of income. More data, time for observation, and analysis are needed before definitive conclusions can be drawn.

1 Connecticut is the richest state in the country according to these traditional measures. See J. Scott Orr, "Study shows Jerseyans bring home the bacon," *The Star Ledger* (April 16, 1993), p.1.

2 Of course, there is also an issue of whether income or wealth is the best measure of economic well-being. However, it is generally conceded that income data are more consistent and readily available than data on wealth, especially by households. Therefore, the descriptions and analyses in this article will be based solely on income measures. Note that income and wealth are generally assumed to be highly correlated (statistically), although wealth is also assumed to be less uniformly distributed (more concentrated) among households than income.

3 For example, in response to an overall set of fiscal problems brought on by the growth in health-care spending and the ravages of recession, the State of Michigan eliminated its general assistance program in fiscal year 1992. In response to a similar set of factors, the federal government lowered benefits and tightened eligibility requirements for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC) in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

4 See the Bureau of Government Research and Department of Government Services, *1992 New Jersey Legislative District Data Book*, edited by Ernest Reock (May 1992), p.xii.

5 See H. A. Coleman, "African Americans and the New Jersey Fiscal System," in G. I. Long et al (editors), *An African American Perspective on the 1989 Gubernatorial Election: A Further Look* (1989), p.9.

6 Given New Jersey's 21 counties, the median income is that of the county with the eleventh highest level, Warren County in this instance.

7 See U. S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism: Budget Processes and Tax Systems* (February 1992), Table 20, pp.62-63.

8 One interesting anomaly is that the number of households with income in Essex County in 1990 (219,463) is less than the number in 1980 (229,491). Essex was one of three counties in New Jersey that lost population between 1980 and 1990; Bergen and Union counties were the other two. No doubt, this loss of population is a significant factor in explaining the decrease in the number of households with income.

9 See "Camden ranks 5th, Newark 30th in poverty rates among nation's cities," *The Star Ledger* (March 19, 1993), p.7.

10 See "Jersey's Poverty Rate Among Nation's Lowest," *The Star Ledger* (February 8, 1993), p.1. The article notes that "The federal government considered a family of four to be living below the poverty line if their combined income was less than \$12,675."

11 *Ibid.*, p.7.

12 See the New Jersey State and Local Expenditure and Revenue Policy Commission, *Final Report: Creating a Better Balance* (July 1988).

13 In addition to the fact that jurisdictions have a different size, industrial mix, and access to transportation modes, etc., a significant portion of the property value in many urban communities is property tax exempt. See H. Coleman et al, "Equity and Efficiency Implications of Local Tax Policy Within New Jersey Urban Areas," in J. Chevalier (editor), *The Economy of New Jersey* (March 1988), p.66.

ENDNOTES



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AN ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN POPULATION, EDUCATION, AND INCOME FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS IN NEW JERSEY 1980-1990

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

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Biographical Sketch

Bruce is a past president of the New Jersey Public Policy Research Institute (1987-1989) and editor of NJPPRI's Seventh Annual Report of Blacks in New Jersey, entitled A Review of Blacks in New Jersey.

Introduction

Southern New Jersey—the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem—are the focus of this portion of the analysis. These eight counties comprise the region of the state that is traditionally defined by its seaside resorts, truck farms, small towns, and abundant open space. With only one of the state's generally recognized six large cities (Camden) located in South Jersey, rural and small town life define the character of the region. Although African Americans have traditionally been attracted to Atlantic City and Camden, they have also resided in many rural and small town settings.

The character of the region remains distinct from northern New Jersey despite economic and population changes in the past fifteen to twenty years. Increasingly, the region is becoming more suburban and less rural. This is especially descriptive of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. These counties are located in Philadelphia's orbit and have been recipients of residential, commercial, and industrial development. The legalization of casino gambling in Atlantic City fifteen years ago has had a similar impact on real estate development in that area of the region, but until recently much of the development occurred outside of Atlantic City. The Atlantic City area and the Cherry Hill/Mount Laurel area are the major economic engines in the region. Residential development, especially for the elderly, increasingly typifies the shore counties of Ocean, Atlantic, and Cape May. Real estate development, particularly residential and commercial development, have spurred population growth in shore communities, rural areas, and small towns.

South New Jersey is making the transition from a rural, small town area to suburban communities with modern housing developments, retirement communities, shopping malls, office complexes, and some industrial facilities. Cherry Hill, Evesham Township, Pennsauken, Absecon Island, Galloway Township, Monroe Township and Washington Township are some of the leading beneficiaries of the suburbanization of southern New Jersey.

The total population of the eight counties in southern New Jersey increased from 1,854,000 in 1980 to 2,083,000 in 1990 — a growth rate of 12 percent. As Table 1 shows, population growth occurred in each of the counties. The rate of population growth was highest in the shore counties of Ocean (25 percent), Cape May (16 percent), and Atlantic (16 percent). These counties are particularly attractive to the elderly and those employed in the casino industry in Atlantic City. Gloucester County, suburban Philadelphia, also had a population growth rate of 15 percent. The lowest population growth rates occurred in the highly rural counties of Salem (1 percent) and Cumberland (4 percent). These two counties are not currently at the forefront of the region's economic growth.

The African-American population in the region rose from 207,900 in 1980 to 247,400 in 1990 — an increase of 19 percent (see Table 1). The counties with the highest growth rate for African Americans extend from the shore to the Philadelphia area. For example, the highest growth for African Americans occurred in Ocean County (28 percent), the other top counties in growth rates are in the Philadelphia suburbs — Burlington (24 percent) and Camden (22 percent). One county, highly rural Salem, suffered a population decline among African Americans of 2 percent.

The white population, by comparison, declined by 2 percent in one county — Cumberland. Further, the white population rose by 0.5 percent in Camden County and 0.8 percent in Salem County, but it jumped 24 percent in Gloucester County. Overall, the white population grew by 10 percent in southern New Jersey.

Something should be said about the concentration of African Americans in the counties. In both 1980 and in 1990, slightly more than 70 percent of the region's African Americans resided in three counties — Camden, Burlington, and Atlantic. Within the three counties, there is black population concentration, but an emerging trend of population dispersal. For example, in Burlington County in 1980, 46 percent of African Americans lived in Willingboro and Pemberton Township; this percentage increased to 49 in 1990. Yet significant black population growth in the 1980's also occurred in Evesham Township, Maple Shade Township, Mount Laurel, and Wrightstown Borough. In Camden County, 73 percent of blacks resided in the City of Camden and Winslow Township in 1980, but the county portion of the African Americans in these two communities declined slightly to 70 percent by 1990.

Population Change: 1980-1990

Blacks have become more and more attracted to Collingswood, Gloucester Township, Lindenwold, and Pennsauken. A similar pattern is found in Atlantic County, wherein 78 percent of African Americans resided in Atlantic City and Pleasantville in 1980.

But in 1990 these two localities accounted for 73 percent of the county's black population. Growing numbers of blacks now reside in Brigantine, Buena, Galloway Township, and Hamilton Township.

In Ocean County, 68 percent of the county's African Americans resided in Lakewood and Manchester Townships in 1980. By 1990, these two communities contained 63 percent of the county's African Americans. Brick, Dover, and Jackson Townships experienced high growth rates among African Americans during the 1980's. However, the general regional pattern of a more dispersed African-American population in 1990 than 1980 does not hold for Salem County — the lone county that lost African Americans. In Salem County, three communities — Carneys Point Township, Penns Grove and Salem City — accounted for 62 percent of the African-American population in 1980, but 69 percent in 1990.

Educational Attainment: 1980 - 1990

Educational attainment among African Americans, for the most part, improved (see Table 2 and 3, and Chart 1) from 1980 to 1990. With the exception of African Americans in Burlington, Camden, and Cumberland Counties, the number of blacks with less than a high school education declined. Yet in terms of the portion of the total black population, the percent of African Americans without a high school diploma dropped in all eight counties. More revealing, the number and percent of blacks who are high school graduates with some college, plus those with a Bachelor's degree and more, improved during the 1980's in every county save one. In the one exception — Cape May County — the percent of African Americans with a Bachelor's degree or more was essentially stable at 7 percent.

In several counties, significant improvement in educational attainment occurred during the 1980's. For example, in rural Salem County, the percent of African-American high school graduates with some college rose 36 percent to 55 percent. In Ocean County, the increase was from 45 percent in 1980 to 60 percent in 1990. Similarly, in Cape May County the jump was from 37 percent to 51 percent. Turning to African Americans with a Bachelor's degree or more, the percent rose from 8

percent in 1980 in Gloucester County to 14 percent in 1990. In Burlington County the percent increase was from 13 percent of blacks in 1980 to 18 percent in 1990. In Atlantic County the percent of blacks with a Bachelor's degree or more climbed from 8 percent to 12 percent and in Camden County from 9 percent to 13 percent.

At the other end of the continuum, Cumberland County is the lone county in the region with less than half its black population with a high school diploma and some college (47 percent) in 1990. Further, Cumberland County (6 percent), Camden County (6 percent), and Cape May County (7 percent) have less than 10 percent African Americans in their populations having attained a Bachelor's degree or more in 1990. Burlington County, in 1990, has the highest percent of blacks with a high school diploma and some college (65 percent) and the highest percent of blacks with a Bachelor's degree or more (18 percent). In general, the most improvement in educational attainment occurred among African Americans who achieved a high school diploma and some college. Yet significant improvement among blacks achieving a Bachelor's degree or more occurred as well.

From the data at hand, the economic condition of African Americans improved in southern New Jersey. The poverty status of blacks (see Table 4) discloses general improvement. Excluding Cumberland and Salem Counties, the number of blacks below the poverty level declined from 1980 - 1990. Looking at the number of blacks above the poverty level, only Cape May and Salem Counties recorded the decrease. Among the counties in which the number of African Americans above poverty rose, the percent increase was led by Ocean County with 37 percent and Burlington County with 34 percent (see table 5). In the remaining counties with growth in the number of blacks above poverty, the percent of increase was at least 20 percent, with the exception of Cumberland County (12 percent).

Poverty Status:
1980 - 1990

Issues What do these data disclose about the conditions of African Americans in southern New Jersey? Do the data indicate continuing problems or new opportunities that need attention? The focus of this analysis has been three variables—population, educational attainment, and poverty status. These variables and the accompanying analysis are important for identifying new and emerging trends and thereby suggesting implications for public policy response. Clearly, more analysis can be distilled from the 1990 census, but these findings will provide a path for future study.

Trends The trends that emerge from the analysis reveal continuing problems alongside positive changes.

I. Population

- a. The African American population in southern New Jersey is growing at a higher rate than in the general regional population, 19 percent and 12 percent respectively.
- b. The black population is growing in traditional black communities, and in developing municipalities.
- c. Many of the "hot spots" for black population growth are among the growing and developing municipalities in Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic, and Ocean Counties.
- d. Although large numbers of African Americans continue to be concentrated in traditional black communities, a growing pattern of black population dispersal is unfolding.

Educational Attainment**II.**

- a. In general, educational attainment among African Americans improved during the 1980s.
- b. The number of blacks with less than a high school education declined during the 1980's in all counties, except Camden and Cumberland.
- c. County data from across the region indicated that on the whole African Americans made some progress in Bachelor's degree attainment, but more improvement between 1980 and 1990 was made in the number and percent of blacks achieving a high school diploma and some college
- d. Cape May and Salem Counties disclose the most progress in African Americans attaining at least a high school diploma.
- e. African Americans in Gloucester, Burlington, and Atlantic Counties are regional leaders in attaining a Bachelor's degree or more.

Poverty Status**III.**

- a. In general, African Americans in poverty declined between 1980 and 1990.
- b. With the exception of the region's most rural counties — Cumberland and Salem, the number of blacks below the poverty level declined during the decade of the 1980's.
- c. Only Cape May (a rather rural county) and Salem Counties recorded a decrease in the number of blacks above the poverty level.
- d. Burlington and Ocean Counties are regional leaders in the rate of growth between 1980 and 1990 in African Americans above the poverty level.

Implications

Further analysis will bring into sharper focus the changes in the African-American population in southern New Jersey between 1980 and 1990. The data at hand, however, show that black progress in the region appears to be associated with the type of community in which they reside. African Americans residing in urban areas and small towns and rural areas that are not the region's "hot spots" for residential and commercial development tend to be less well off. African Americans in growing and developing communities tend to be better off. Some of the implications of these trends are the following.

1. Growing numbers of African Americans reside in comfortable settings that are separate from the region's traditional black communities, creating a growing isolation among better off blacks from the problems of depressed urban and rural areas.
2. The development and revitalization of rural areas and small towns needs to occupy a more prominent place on the public policy agenda.
3. Municipal zoning policy should be examined to determine whether market forces or land use regulations and zoning practices contribute to the twin pattern of black concentration and dispersal.
4. Job creation and training should focus more on the social and economic conditions facing residents of rural areas and small towns.
5. A coalition of urban interests in concert with those of rural areas and small towns needs to form and pursue a comprehensive policy of development and redevelopment that is tailored to each general setting.
6. Effective leadership among African Americans must conform and overcome divisions that normally preclude the emergence of broad-based coalitions.

TABLE 1

NEW JERSEY CENSUS OF POPULATION
TOTAL POPULATION IN THOUSANDS, 1980-1990

COUNTY	-- NUMBERS --			-- PERCENTAGES --				
	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL
1980								
Atlantic	34.1	154.8	5.2	194.1	17.6	79.8	2.7	100.0
Burlington	45.5	307.0	10.1	362.6	12.5	84.7	2.8	100.0
Camden	67.2	385.2	21.2	471.6	14.3	81.3	4.5	100.0
Cape May	5.2	76.1	1.0	82.3	6.3	92.6	1.2	100.0
Cumberland	19.9	103.7	9.3	132.9	15.0	78.1	7.0	100.0
Gloucester	16.9	180.3	2.7	199.9	8.5	90.2	1.4	100.0
Ocean	9.4	332.0	4.6	346.0	2.7	95.9	1.3	100.0
Salem	9.7	54.0	0.9	64.6	15.1	83.5	1.5	100.0
TOTAL	207.9	1591.1	56.0	1854.0	11.2	85.8	3.0	100.0
1990								
Atlantic	39.0	172.1	13.2	224.3	17.4	76.7	5.9	100.0
Burlington	56.6	324.7	13.8	395.1	14.3	82.2	3.5	100.0
Camden	81.7	385.3	36.8	502.8	16.2	78.6	7.1	100.0
Cape May	5.3	88.1	1.7	95.1	5.6	92.6	1.7	100.0
Cumberland	23.3	101.5	13.3	138.1	16.9	73.5	9.6	100.0
Gloucester	19.9	205.5	4.6	230.0	8.7	89.3	2.0	100.0
Ocean	12.0	412.7	8.5	433.2	2.8	95.3	2.0	100.0
Salem	9.6	54.4	1.3	65.3	14.7	83.3	2.0	100.0
TOTAL	247.4	1744.3	92.2	2083.9	11.9	83.7	4.4	100.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE								
					1980-1990			
					BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL
Atlantic	14.4	11.1	155.6	15.6				
Burlington	24.4	5.8	36.8	9.0				
Camden	21.5	0.5	69.1	6.6				
Cape May	3.4	15.7	70.8	15.6				
Cumberland	17.4	(2.2)	42.9	3.9				
Gloucester	17.7	14.0	71.8	15.1				
Ocean	27.5	24.3	83.0	25.2				
Salem	(1.8)	0.8	41.4	1.0				
Total	19.0	9.6	62.6	12.4				

SOURCE U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Summary Tape File 3A)

TABLE 2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1980-1990

COUNTY	-- ALL RACES --			-- BLACKS --		
	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	H.S. GRAD/ SOME COLLEGE	BACH. DEGREE OR MORE	TOTAL ALL RACES	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	H.S. GRAD/ SOME COLLEGE
1980						
Atlantic	46,506	56,870	15,003	120,411	9,395	7,420
Burkeville	52,671	115,239	37,040	206,050	5,661	13,202
Camden	95,875	137,006	45,102	277,943	14,831	15,230
Cape May	20,244	26,892	7,003	53,926	1,482	1,024
Cumberland	36,231	34,591	6,749	77,571	5,664	3,083
Gloucester	58,464	60,326	14,849	113,641	4,306	4,121
Ocean	78,010	118,518	27,870	224,199	2,051	1,927
Salem	14,445	20,584	3,447	38,476	2,945	1,733
1990						
Atlantic	40,817	84,572	24,600	149,789	8,237	12,114
Burkeville	46,120	146,665	60,237	255,060	5,807	20,752
Camden	78,906	175,105	67,608	321,621	15,720	23,743
Cape May	17,117	37,435	11,364	65,916	1,222	1,508
Cumberland	32,491	46,877	9,801	88,609	6,322	6,176
Gloucester	75,655	86,062	26,272	145,019	3,486	6,751
Ocean	11,744	173,083	46,150	301,185	1,887	3,737
Salem		26,023	5,044	42,815	2,243	3,107

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(Summary Tape File 3A)

TABLE 3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BLACK POPULATION BY PERCENTAGE
1980 vs 1990

1980

COUNTY	% BLACK - LESS THAN H.S. GRAD	% BLACK-H S GRAD / SOME COLLEGE	% BLACK - BACH DEGREE OR MORE	TOTAL PERCENT
Atlantic	51.6	40.8	7.6	100.0
Burlington	26.2	60.9	12.9	100.0
Camden	45.1	46.3	8.6	100.0
Cape May	55.7	37.3	7.0	100.0
Cumberland	62.5	33.8	3.7	100.0
Gloucester	47.1	45.1	7.8	100.0
Ocean	47.3	44.5	8.2	100.0
Salem	60.8	35.8	3.4	100.0

1990

COUNTY	% BLACK LESS THAN H.S. GRAD	% BLACK-H S GRAD / SOME COLLEGE	% BLACK - BACH DEGREE OR MORE	TOTAL PERCENT
Atlantic	35.7	52.5	11.8	100.0
Burlington	18.0	64.5	17.5	100.0
Camden	34.8	52.5	12.7	100.0
Cape May	41.7	51.4	6.9	100.0
Cumberland	47.7	46.6	5.7	100.0
Gloucester	29.0	57.0	14.0	100.0
Ocean	29.4	59.8	10.8	100.0
Salem	39.5	54.7	5.8	100.0

SOURCE U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Summary)

TABLE 4
POVERTY STATUS BY RACE, 1980-1990

COUNTY	-- ABOVE POVERTY --			-- BELOW POVERTY --				
	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER
<hr/>								
1980								
Atlantic	116,824	28,973	138,759	3,092	24,155	8,483	13,666	2,006
Burlington	323,814	35,619	280,125	8,070	21,745	5,339	15,518	888
Camden	411,877	45,968	354,269	11,640	55,083	20,136	26,290	8,657
Cape May	72,440	3,839	67,878	723	7,224	1,100	6,978	146
Cumberland	109,505	13,339	90,430	5,736	18,599	5,313	10,114	3,172
Gloucester	180,449	13,276	165,217	1,956	17,038	3,214	13,452	372
Ocean	315,162	6,557	308,921	3,684	27,613	2,610	24,373	630
Salem	56,291	7,036	48,557	698	7,424	2,421	4,776	227
<hr/>								
1990								
Atlantic	198,076	30,104	157,951	10,021	20,469	7,795	10,253	2,421
Burlington	364,065	47,237	304,828	11,518	16,014	4,244	10,818	1,022
Camden	442,819	58,935	360,373	23,511	50,632	20,082	19,139	11,411
Cape May	84,806	3,659	79,281	1,666	7,665	1,087	6,210	368
Cumberland	114,304	14,989	89,901	9,414	17,086	5,583	7,995	3,508
Gloucester	216,878	16,105	190,709	4,064	13,936	3,096	10,500	340
Ocean	401,249	8,994	385,369	6,886	25,600	2,270	22,102	1,228
Salem	56,958	6,639	49,613	716	6,736	2,576	3,740	420

SOURCE:

(Summary Tape File 3A)

TABLE 5

PERCENT CHANGE IN POVERTY STATUS BY RACE, 1990-1990

COUNTY	-- ABOVE POVERTY --			-- BELOW POVERTY --				
	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER
Atlantic	18.7	20.5	13.8	224.1	-15.3	-8.1	-25.0	20.7
Burlington	12.7	32.6	8.8	42.7	-26.0	-20.5	-30.3	15.1
Camden	7.5	28.2	1.7	102.0	-8.1	-0.3	-27.2	31.8
Cape May	16.8	-4.7	16.8	130.4	6.1	-1.2	3.9	152.1
Cumberland	4.4	12.4	-0.6	64.1	-8.1	5.1	-21.0	10.6
Gloucester	17.4	21.3	16.0	107.8	-18.2	-3.7	-21.9	-8.6
Ocean	27.3	37.2	26.4	86.9	-7.3	-13.0	-9.3	94.9
Salem	1.2	-5.6	2.2	2.6	-9.3	6.4	-21.7	85.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(Summary Tape File 3A)

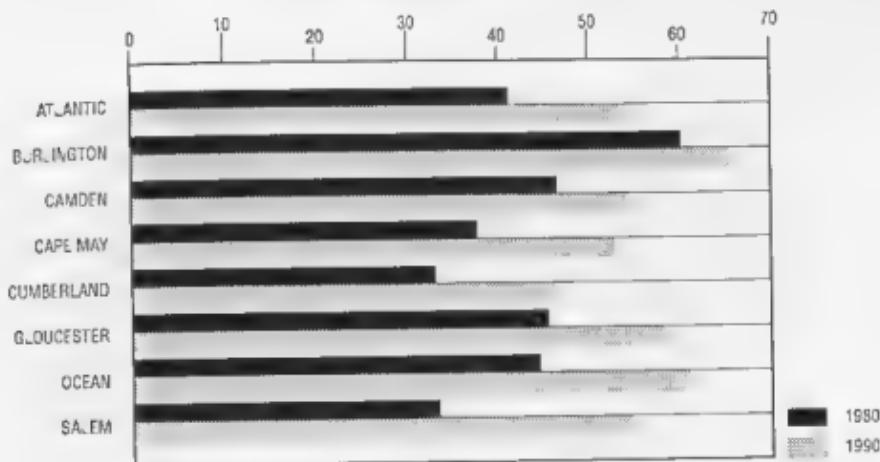
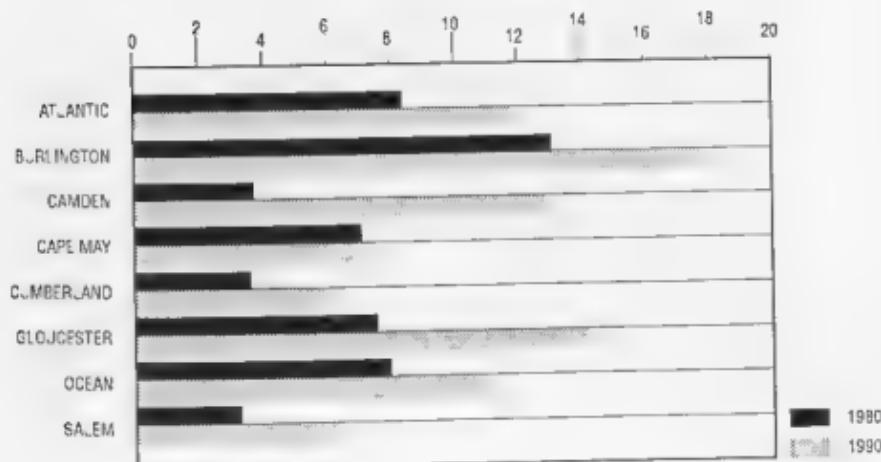
CHART 1

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BLACK POPULATION,
BY PERCENTAGE, 1980-1990

COUNTY	H S GRAD/SOME COLLEGE		BACHELOR DEGREE OR MORE	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
Atlantic	40.8	52.5	8.6	11.8
Burlington	60.0	64.5	12.9	17.5
Camden	46.3	52.5	3.6	12.7
Cape May	37.3	51.4	7.0	6.9
Cumberland	33.0	46.6	3.7	5.7
Gloucester	45.1	57.0	7.8	14.0
Ocean	44.5	59.8	8.2	10.8
Salem	35.0	54.7	3.4	5.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(Summary Tape File 3A)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BLACKS

HIGH SCHOOL GRAD/SOME COLLEGE
PERCENT OF BLACK POPULATIONBACHELOR DEGREE OR MORE
PERCENT OF BLACK POPULATION



GWENDOLYN I. LONG

DIRECTOR OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES FOR THE CITY OF TRENTON

AN ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN POPULATION, EDUCATION, AND INCOME FOR AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN NEW JERSEY 1980-1990

CENTRAL COUNTIES

Gwendolyn I. Long has been an active member of NJPPRI since 1981. She currently serves on its Board of Directors and is a former President and Vice President of the organization

Biographical Sketch

Ms. Long has served more than seventeen years in the Human Services field. She currently holds the position of Director of the Department of Health and Human Services for the City of Trenton, New Jersey. Her previous titles include Program Director for New Community Corporation, Assistant Regional Administrator and District Office Manager for Division of Youth and Family Services, and Executive Director of the City of Newark Emergency Services for Families.

Ms. Long serves as a trustee for Community Foundation of New Jersey and AIDS Resource Foundation for Children. She is also a member of the Trenton League of Women Voters. She also has authored and co-authored articles for professional journals and NJPPRI publications.

Introduction

The Central Region encompasses the counties of Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, Somerset and Hunterdon, extending along the middle section of Route 1 and across the state to the Jersey shore on the east and the Pennsylvania border to the west. The region is characterized by rural communities in Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, recreational shore communities in Monmouth County, urban centers in Mercer and Middlesex Counties, and suburban communities throughout the region.

The Route 1 corridor from South Brunswick to Princeton and the Somerville center continued to grow over the last ten years as the region's principal new economic centers. New Brunswick, Trenton and Asbury Park, as older business hubs, have fared differentially depending upon the kind of support that they have been able to secure from their resident industries.

Population Growth, Population Shifts

The region's overall population grew by over ten percent during the last decade. The least amount of growth was seen in Mercer County, 5%, while Hunterdon County saw the greatest amount of growth with 18%, Somerset County saw a 15% population growth, Monmouth County, 10%, and Middlesex County, 13%.

Whereas Hunterdon County's African-American community grew by 52%, the African-American community grew by 10% in Mercer and Monmouth Counties, and 30% and 33% in Somerset and Middlesex Counties, respectively. Overall, the African American population grew by 23 percent. It remains less than 10 percent of the region's total population, ranging from 18 percent of the total population in Mercer County to 4 percent in Hunterdon County.

What is of particular interest is how African Americans have settled within the counties. For example, in 1980, African Americans in New Brunswick made up one-third of the African Americans in Middlesex County; in 1990, New Brunswick African Americans only comprised 18 percent of Middlesex County's African-American population. Trenton's African Americans in 1980 made up 75 percent of Mercer County's African American population, but by 1990 Trenton had declined slightly to 71 percent. Asbury Park was home for 20 percent of Monmouth County's African Americans in 1980 and barely grew to 21 percent in 1990.

Hence, it is safe to say that although the African-American community grew by 23% across the region, that growth was not primarily in the older urban cities, such as that experienced in previous decades. Trenton and New Brunswick saw only a 4% growth in their African American population, while Asbury Park saw a 14% growth in its African-American population.

In more suburban communities like Clinton Township in Hunterdon County, the number of African Americans grew from 30% of the county's total African-American population in 1980 to 39% of the county's total African-American population in 1990. The total number of African Americans in Clinton Township still falls below 1,000 persons, having grown from 348 to 870.

Woodbridge Township in Middlesex County went from 8 percent of the county's African-American community in 1980 to 11 percent in 1990, reflecting a 51% increase in Woodbridge; Edison Township in the same county went from 6 percent of the county's total in 1980 to 9 percent in 1990, reflecting a 57% increase in the African-American population in Edison; and Piscataway went down from 17 percent to 15 percent of Middlesex County's African-American population in spite of a 26% growth in the African-American population in Piscataway. At the same time, smaller towns such as Old Bridge, East Brunswick, South Brunswick, North Brunswick, Plainsboro, and Sayreville saw increases to their African-American populations, ranging from 43% to 94%.

A similar, yet less dramatic growth pattern took place in Mercer County's suburban communities with respect to African-Americans. Lawrence Township saw a 15% rise to the African American population between 1980 and 1990, while West Windsor saw a 71% increase; Ewing and Hamilton Townships experienced a 23% and 31% increase, respectively.

Monmouth County reports an actual 8% decrease in the African-American population in the City of Long Branch, moving the city from being home to 14% of the county's African-American community in 1980 down to 12% in 1990. Neptune Township saw a mere 3% increase in its African-American population; Neptune Township represents 20% of Monmouth's African Americans, down from 21% in 1980.

Franklin Township in Somerset decreased from 69 percent of the county's African-American community in 1980 to 61 percent in 1990, in spite of its 23% rise in the number of African-Americans. On the other hand, similar to the pattern across the region, the Townships of Bedminster, Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Hillsborough and North Plainfield grew by 82%, 93%, 62%, 70% and 72%, respectively.

Across the region the real growth in the African-American communities took place in the suburban townships as opposed to the cities. Only 43% of the African Americans in the Central Region in 1990 lived in municipalities that are defined as cities. This is a dramatic change from the 57% who lived in cities in 1980.

Racial Makeup of the Region

Even with the overall growth of the African-American population across the region, African Americans remain about 9% of the general population. The proportion of whites decreased from 88% in 1980 to 84% in 1990; and others grew from 3% to 7%.

Somerset County reflects this change most clearly, with its African-American population rising only from 5% to 6% of the county's population, the white population dropping from 93% to 88%, but others rising from 2% to 6%. In Hunterdon County both African Americans and others rose by 1% to 2% and whites dropped from 98% to 96%. Mercer County saw a 1% rise in the proportion of African Americans to 19%, whites dropped by 4% to 75%, while others doubled to 6%. Middlesex County experienced a 2% rise in the proportion of African Americans to 8%, while Whites now make up only 82%, down 7%, and others rose from 4% to 10%. The proportion of African Americans dropped from 89% to 87% and others gained 2% to 4% of the total county population in 1990.

African Americans are not growing in number in proportion to the region's other minorities. If this rate of growth continues, African Americans will certainly not outnumber others in the year 2000 and may possibly not be the single largest minority.

In examining the relative youth and age of the African American population across the Central Region in comparison with the total population, it must be noted that generally speaking, a larger proportion of the African-American community is under 5 years of age as compared to the total community. This trend has been consistent from 1980 to 1990. The sole exception is Hunterdon County, where only 3% of the African-American population is under 5 years of age in 1990, up one percent from 1980, while the total population reports that 7% of its population is under 5 years of age, up from 6% in 1980.

Age and Dependency Ratios

The African-American communities in Mercer, Monmouth, Middlesex and Somerset Counties report the percent of their population under age 5 years to be 9%, 8%, and 7% respectively in 1990 as compared to 7% of the total population in each of the counties for the same year. Somerset County's total population under age 5 grew by 2 percentage points from 1980 to 1990 and actually "caught up" with the African-American community's population in the same age group. The other counties' total population reflected one percent growth in this age group while the African-American community showed no proportional growth at all in this age group for Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset Counties.

While a larger proportion of the African-American community across the Central Region is very young when compared to the total population, a review of the youth dependency ratios reflect that African-American youth up through age 18 have fewer African American adults aged 19 through 64 available to them within the community. Monmouth County reports the lowest total population youth dependency ratio, with 2.4 adults for every child, Mercer and Hunterdon report 2.6 adults per child, and Somerset and Middlesex report 2.8 adults theoretically available to each child within the community.

In the African-American community, Middlesex reports 2.3 adults for each child, Somerset reports 2.1, and Mercer and Monmouth report 1.9 for each African-American child. The anomaly is Hunterdon County which reports 6.7 African-American adults to each African-American child. It must be remembered that there are 2,217 African Americans in Hunterdon County, a 52% increase over the last ten years. It would seem safe to hypothesize that the population increase reflects an in-migration of African American adults without children as opposed to an increased birth rate.

At the other end of the age spectrum, we find that the total population reflects a higher proportion aged 65 and over than does the African-American community. Mercer and Monmouth counties' total populations increased from 9% to 12% and 11% respectively for the same age category.

Middlesex and Somerset Counties' African-American communities increased from 4% being aged 65 and over in 1980 to 5% and 6% to 8% of the African-American community being aged 65 and over during the same time period, and Monmouth County's African Americans increased from 8% to 10%.

Again, Hunterdon County reflects a different trend. The total population aged 65 and older remained at 9% from 1980 to 1990. The African-American community in Hunterdon County decreased from 87 in 1980 to 53 in 1990, or down from 8% to 2% of the overall African-American community.

Summary

The total population is distributed across the Central Region differently than the African-American population. While Middlesex County has the largest total population with 671,780, followed by Monmouth County with 553,124, and Mercer with 325,824, the greatest number of African Americans can be found in Mercer County with 61,481, followed by Middlesex with 53,629, and Monmouth with 47,229. Yet the counties are similar with respect to the distribution of the youngest and oldest of both the African-American communities as well as the total population; they are located in Mercer and Monmouth Counties. Hunterdon County is home to the smallest proportion of older persons, regardless of their ethnic affiliation.

Educational Status

Attainment of a high school diploma is a key indicator in examining the educational status of persons 25 years of age and older, living in the Central Region. While the total population has a higher proportion with school diplomas than the African-American community in all five counties, the rate of increase in the percentage of high school graduates from 1980 to 1990 is greater for the African-American community in all five counties. If this trend continues, the gap should close in Middlesex and Somerset Counties in another ten years, and shortly thereafter in Monmouth and Mercer Counties.

The 1990 Census indicates that Mercer County has the Central Region's lowest total population attainment of high school diplomas at 77%. Hunterdon County has the lowest percentage of African Americans with high school diplomas in the region at 60%. The smallest gap between the total population and the African-American community with respect to high school graduation exists in Middlesex County; the largest gap exists in Hunterdon County.

Looking again at the population of adults 25 years of age and over, the total population has a higher proportion of college graduates than the African American community. Somerset County in 1990 had the highest percentage of college graduates within the Central Region, with 38% of the total population and 27% of the African American population. Hunterdon County reports that 35% of the total population over 25 are college graduates while only 13% of the African-American community in Hunterdon County have college degrees.

Merced County and Monmouth County have a 16 and 14 percent differential, respectively, between the total population with college degrees and the African-American population with college degrees. Merced County's total population reports 30%, Monmouth County 28%; Merced County African American community 11%, Monmouth County African Americans 14%. Middlesex County has the lowest total population with 26% but the second highest number of African Americans with college degrees.

Middlesex and Somerset Counties have the smallest differential regarding the total population with college degrees and the African-American community with college degrees. These two counties also have the greatest rate of increase in the number of African-American adults 25 and older who have college degrees from 1980 to 1990. Somerset County's African Americans went from 15% up to 27% and Middlesex County went from 8% to 21%. As indicated earlier, Somerset and Middlesex Counties dramatically increased the size of their African-American communities over the same time period. This in-migration, largely to the suburban sections of the two counties, evidently consisted of African Americans with college degrees.

The African-American populations in Monmouth, Hunterdon and Mercer Counties reported an increase of 5% or less in the number of persons with college degrees over the ten year period. Mercer had the smallest percentage of college degrees for African Americans in 1980 and continued to have the smallest percentage in 1990.

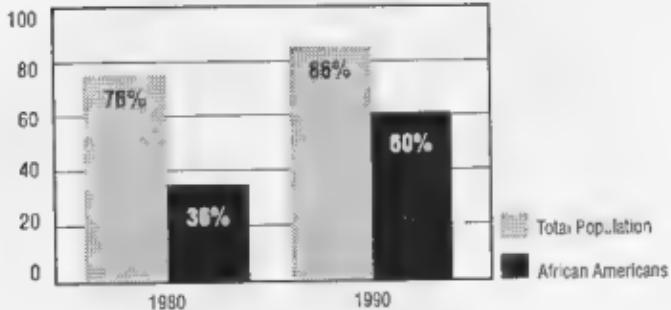
Poverty Status

From 1980 to 1990, the rate of poverty went down in all counties, across all ethnic groups, although it decreased by fewer percentage points for whites over the ten-year period in each of the five counties, except Somerset County where both African Americans and Whites achieved one percent decreases in the proportion of their respective populations in poverty. In all counties a larger proportion of the African-American population was in poverty than the white community.

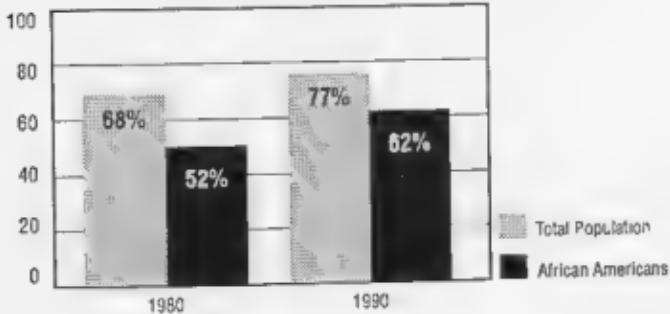
The largest percentage, 18%, of African Americans in poverty was found in Mercer County, and the smallest percentage, 2%, in Hunterdon County. The greatest reduction in the percent of persons in poverty in the African-American community occurred in Monmouth County, which went from 24% in 1980 to 16% in 1990. Middlesex and Hunterdon reported the second greatest improvement, a 7 percent change, going from 18% to 11% below poverty in Middlesex and from 9% to 2% rate of poverty in the African-American community in Hunterdon County.

% POPULATION AGE 25 & OVER HIGH SCHOOL GRADS

Hunterdon County

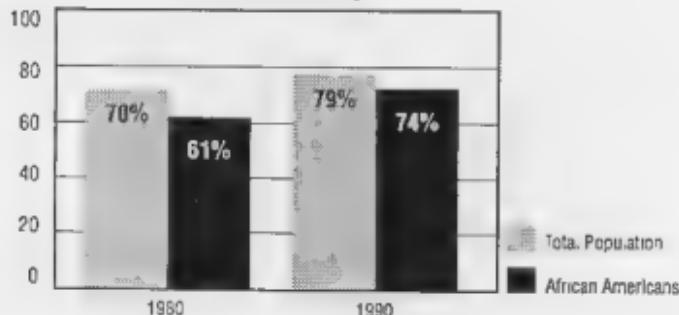


Mercer County

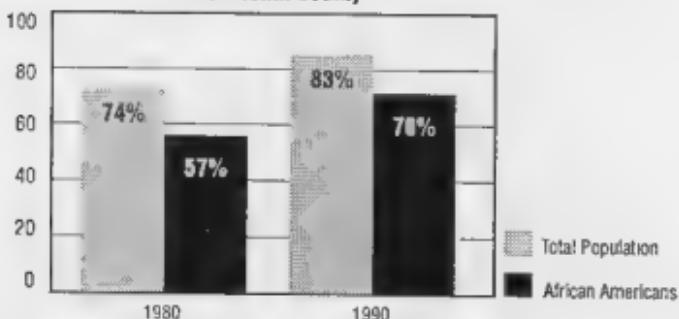


% POPULATION AGE 25 & OVER HIGH SCHOOL GRADS

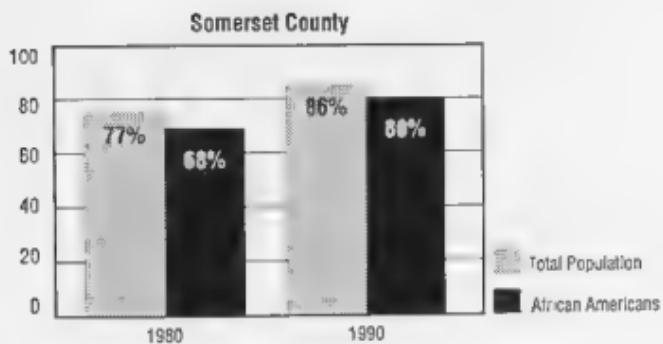
Middlesex County



Monmouth County



% POPULATION AGE 25 & OVER HIGH SCHOOL GRADS





RICHARD W. ROPER

*DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
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OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.*



AN ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN POPULATION, EDUCATION, AND INCOMES FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS IN NEW JERSEY 1980-1990

NORTHERN COUNTIES

Richard W. Roper is Director, Office of Economic and Policy Analysis for The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Prior to assuming this position, he was Assistant Dean for Graduate Career Services and Governmental Relations, and Director of Program for New Jersey Affairs at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Mr. Roper is a former Chairman of the New Jersey Child Life Protection Commission, former V.P. of the Board of Directors of the Community Foundation of New Jersey, a member of the Board of Trustees and former Chairman of Newark Public Radio, Inc. (WBGO-FM).

Biographical Sketch

Mr. Roper previously served as Director of the Office of State and Local Government Assistance and as a Special Assistant for Intergovernmental Relations in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, Director of the Office of Newark-Metropolitan Education Reform Project of the Greater Newark Urban Coalition, and Assistant to the Vice Chancellor of the New Jersey Department of Higher Education.

Mr. Roper holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Rutgers University and a Master in Public Affairs degree from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. He served as a Lecturer on Education Reform at the Wilson School for 12 years. He is the author of several articles and reports on New Jersey public policy issues.

Introduction

The eight northern New Jersey counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, Union, and Warren are the focus of this analysis. These counties are generally viewed as comprising a region of the state noted for its once-powerful manufacturing economy, population density, economically stressed central cities, and high concentrations of minority residents. While these characteristics apply to as many as six of the northern counties, they are less applicable to Sussex and Warren which retain a rather rural flavor.

Although this area has long been considered, and still remains, the economic engine of the state, the basis for that characterization has changed markedly over the past fifteen to twenty years. Manufacturing, the backbone of the region's economy well into the 1960's and the basis for the growth of the region's central cities, was overtaken by the information and services industries (banking, insurance, law, finance, and research and development) as the region's economic drivers. As this change in the shape of the region's economy took hold, its central cities lost their competitive advantage relative to outlying areas as firms began to locate in the suburban outer ring. Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, and Paterson, four of the state's six largest cities, became increasingly less capable of attracting private investment and experienced a steady evaporation of tax revenues, which made it more and more difficult to meet the service needs of a growing population of poor minorities.

Today, these counties' economies depend to a large degree on the health of the suburban and exurban office parks that have been developed as business activity moved farther and farther from the cities. Roseland in Essex County, Secaucus in Hudson, Parsippany in Morris, and Basking Ridge in Somerset are increasingly viewed as emerging centers of regional economic activity.

During the decade of the 1980's, total population in the eight-county area declined slightly, by approximately 75,000 people or almost 2%. As Chart I shows, all the loss in population occurred in the region's urban counties. Bergen, Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties combined experienced a 13.7% loss in population during this period. The biggest loser was Essex County, where the population fell by 8.6%. The region's more suburban and rural counties, on the other hand, all increased their population. Sussex, the county with the second smallest population after Warren County, grew the most in percentage terms; its population increased by 12.8% between 1980 and 1990. Warren County's population increased by 8.5% during the period.

The African-American population in these counties, however, increased by 38,000 people or 6% during this time period. Although the number of African Americans in Essex County declined, this did not occur anywhere else in the region; indeed, the counties with the smallest number of African Americans showed the largest gains during the 80's. Sussex County's population showed an 82.6% gain in African Americans, Warren experienced a 39.5% gain, and Morris a gain of 24.7% in its African-American population. These increases contrasted sharply with white population declines in all of the region's counties except Sussex and Warren. As seen in Table I, Essex County lost 17.5% of its white population and Hudson County's white total fell by 10.5%.

Population Change: 1980-1990

Educational Attainment: 1980-1990

Educational attainment by African Americans during the decade improved in both absolute and percentage terms (Tables II, III, and IV) in the eight counties. In some counties the number of black high school graduates increased substantially. In Essex County, for example, the number of African-American high school graduates rose from 79,000 or 48.5% of the total African-American population, in 1980 to 97,000 or 52% of the African-American total, in 1990. College graduates rose slightly more on a percentage basis, from 7.9% of the total in 1980 to 12.5%, in 1990. Sussex, the county with the smallest number of African Americans, showed a 10% increase in the percent of high school graduates during this period, which was the largest of the eight counties. In 1980, the number of African-American high school graduates in four of these counties was less than half the total of this racial group's school-age population. By 1990, only two counties had fewer than 50% of its African-American population with less than a high school diploma and

in one of the two counties, the number of black high school graduates was just a fraction under 50%. Improvement in the number and percent of college graduates during the decade was also significant. In fact, on a percentage basis, African Americans made greater progress in achieving college degrees than high school diplomas, as Chart IV reveals.

**Poverty Status:
1980-1990**

In absolute terms, the poverty status of African Americans between 1980 and 1990 improved as is seen in Chart V. In only two counties in the region, Sussex and Union, did the number of poor African Americans increase in this ten-year period. The number of African Americans above poverty in 1990, however, improved in every county. In Essex County, the number of African Americans above poverty rose by almost 24,000 between 1980 and 1990. In Hudson and Passaic Counties the increase was in excess of 11,000; Union County's African Americans with above-poverty incomes increased by more than 10,000 individuals during the 1980's. In percentage terms, the improvement in the numbers of African Americans with above-poverty incomes was 9% in Essex, 8% in Hudson and almost 8% in Passaic County. Indeed, all eight counties showed similar percentage improvements in the above-poverty condition of the African-American population.

Issues

What do the data reveal about conditions confronting African Americans today in the eight northern counties of New Jersey? Are there clear indications of continuing problems or new opportunities that need to be addressed? Although we are examining only three variables in these pages, they are critical ones and provide important guideposts in the formulation of public policy. Examining these variables over a ten-year period permits us to identify noteworthy trends and unanticipated developments, and to discern implications that warrant further study and continued monitoring.

Trends

While Essex County remains the home of the largest number of African Americans in the region and in the state, it was the only county in the region to show a decline in African-American population during the 1980's. And while the population loss was far less than that of whites in the county, it seems clear that African Americans are following the movement to less-populated areas of the region and state. Indeed, the counties in the region where the percent of African Americans

increased most are those characterized as suburban or rural. Sussex, Warren, and Morris Counties showed African American population increases of 82%, 39%, and 24% respectively, clearly indicating a marked change in location choice by this racial group. Bergen County, with a black population increase of 21%, was not far behind while Passaic, Hudson, and Union grew somewhat more slowly.

In terms of educational attainment between 1980 and 1990, African Americans appear to have availed themselves of educational opportunities in large numbers. Without exception, statistics for the eight northern New Jersey counties show that the size of the African-American population without a high school diploma fell and the size of the high school and college graduate populations increased over the ten-year period under investigation. With the exception of Hudson and Sussex Counties, over half of the African-American population 25 years old and over in these counties have high school diplomas, a marked difference from ten years ago. And, although Sussex has a higher proportion of African Americans without high school degrees among the northern counties, it also has the highest proportion of African Americans with college degrees. Along with Morris and Bergen Counties, one-fifth or more of the African Americans in Sussex County have at least a Bachelor's degree. It must also be pointed out, however, that in percentage terms Sussex did not experience an increase in African Americans with college degrees during the decade. Even so, these numbers seem to highlight the fact that the suburban counties of northern New Jersey are attracting a larger share of highly educated African Americans than are urban counties. But with that said, it must also be indicated that with the exception of Passaic, the region's urban counties experienced measurable growth in the number and percent of African Americans with college degrees.

With respect to the poverty status of African Americans during the decade of the 80's, the northern New Jersey counties witnessed slight increases in the number above poverty and slight decreases (expect in Sussex and Union Counties where small increases were noted) in the number below poverty. The white population, on the other hand, experienced declines in the number below poverty in all counties, but in only three of the eight counties — Morris, Sussex, and Warren — was there an increase in the number of whites above poverty.

It is worth noting that African Americans, who in 1990 comprised 4.9% of the Bergen County population, comprised 10% of the below-poverty population. In Essex County, where African Americans made up 40.6% of the population, they accounted for 62% of the below-poverty population. And in Union, Hudson, and Passaic Counties, the African-American population accounted for 37%, 24%, and 30% respectively of the below poverty population. Warren, Sussex, and Morris Counties were all in the single digits at 1%, 2%, and 8% respectively in terms of African Americans with below-poverty status.

Implications

New Jersey's African-American residents appear to be making decisions similar to those of their white counterparts, albeit at a slower pace, to move beyond the urban core of the northern counties in pursuit of residential opportunities in more suburban areas of the state. This development is likely to result in increased tension between racial groups in suburban settings as the demand for access to suburban housing is resisted by white suburban homeowners. One would assume that New Jersey's Mount Laurel inspired fair housing options would make the issue of increased access to suburban housing much easier for the state's minorities. This, however, seems not to be the case for at least two reasons. First, most suburban communities in the state continue to limit the availability of Mount Laurel low-income housing and to make access to housing that is available almost impossible for non-indigenous residents. And second, the demand for access to suburban housing appears to be coming not from low-income minorities, but from moderate-, middle-, and upper-income minorities. The state's response to the growing interest in suburban residential location on the part of its African-American population will require close monitoring in the period ahead.

Educational attainment gains by African Americans were clearly positive developments of the 1980's. At the high school level, however, those gains must be tempered by the realization that the vast majority of African-American school children were enrolled in the state's urban school districts. These districts have been at the lowest end of the scale in terms of student performance on standardized tests. So, although there have been important gains in the number and percent of African Americans with high school diplomas, it may be questionable as to the value of those diplomas. This issue is one that must be confronted in the 1990's if educational opportunity is to have meaning to inner city minority residents in this state.

Urban schools must receive the attention they desperately need in order to be transformed into the valuable sources of social and economic advancement they should be. This problem does not maintain with respect to college-level education in the state. The gains there have been encouraging, though not overwhelming. In this area the need is for greater access for African Americans to the college classrooms of all the higher education institutions in New Jersey, but especially the state's public institutions.

With respect to poverty status of African Americans in New Jersey's northern counties, it is significant that in contrast to the rise in poverty nationally during the 1980's, these New Jersey counties experienced declines. In all counties other than Essex and Morris, in addition to showing a decline in absolute numbers with respect to African Americans below poverty status, at least small percentage decreases were also obtained during this period. Yet, it is a continuing reality that the vast majority of individuals with below poverty living conditions in the eight northern New Jersey counties are minorities and, in this instance, African Americans. Clearly, the 1990's must be a period in which efforts to change this picture are aggressively pursued. In the face of a lingering recession, the prospects for dramatic change are not bright as African Americans remain the last hired and the first fired. All of this suggests that the push for equal employment opportunities for African Americans in this state cannot be lessened; they must be more actively pursued.

TABLE 1

1980 VS 1990 NEW JERSEY CENSUS OF POPULATION
TOTAL POPULATION IN THOUSANDS

1980

COUNTY	NUMBERS				PERCENTAGES			
	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL
BERGEN	39.3	784.8	27.5	854.4	3.9	92.8	3.3	100.0
ESSEX	316.4	482.2	52.5	851.1	37.2	56.7	6.2	100.0
UNION	61.2	405.6	17.3	504.1	16.1	80.5	3.4	100.0
HUDSON	70.1	425.3	61.8	557.0	12.6	76.4	11.1	100.0
MORRIS	10.0	388.1	9.5	407.6	2.5	95.2	2.3	100.0
WARREN	0.9	82.8	0.7	84.4	1.1	98.1	0.6	100.0
PASSAIC	59.2	353.8	34.8	447.6	13.2	79.0	7.7	100.0
SUSSEX	0.7	114.5	1.0	116.1	0.6	98.6	0.8	100.0

1990

COUNTY	NUMBERS				PERCENTAGES			
	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL
BERGEN	40.0	717.9	67.4	825.4	4.9	87.0	8.2	100.0
ESSEX	316.3	398.0	63.9	778.2	40.6	51.1	8.2	100.0
UNION	92.8	367.4	33.6	493.8	18.8	74.4	6.8	100.0
HUDSON	79.8	380.6	92.7	553.1	14.4	68.8	16.8	100.0
MORRIS	12.5	386.7	22.2	421.4	3.0	91.8	5.3	100.0
WARREN	1.3	89.0	1.3	91.6	1.4	97.2	1.4	100.0
PASSAIC	66.1	325.5	61.5	453.1	14.6	71.9	13.6	100.0
SUSSEX	1.2	127.8	1.9	130.9	0.9	97.6	1.4	100.0

PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1980-1990

COUNTY	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL
BERGEN	21.1	-8.5	145.2	-2.4
ESSEX	-0.1	-17.5	21.8	-8.6
UNION	14.3	-9.4	93.9	-2.0
HUDSON	13.9	-10.5	50.4	-0.7
MORRIS	24.7	-0.4	133.1	3.4
WARREN	39.5	7.5	80.4	8.5
PASSAIC	11.7	-8.0	77.5	1.2
SUSSEX	82.6	11.7	93.0	12.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Summary Tape File 3A)

TABLE 2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

COUNTRY	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL		HS GRAD. SOME COLLEGE		ALL RACES BACH. DEGREE OR MORE		TOTAL ALL RACES		HS GRAD. SOME COLLEGE		LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL		BLACKS OR MORE		TOTAL BLACKS		
	143,187	275,283	226,124	131,648	562,098	81,049	310,849	70,914	8,145	10,948	78,989	22,157	15,976	14,480	3,851	16,2798	42,084
BERGEN	186,992	101,977	158,981	81,773	381,981	81,049	323,219	70,814	10,948	12,883	21,157	14,480	2,492	3,851	16,2798	42,084	
ESSEX	106,251	138,540	127,410	70,829	386,324	81,049	343,115	70,829	10,948	2,492	2,946	905	1,022	2,946	5,723	53,040	53,040
HUDSON	48,894	17,129	27,735	8,449	86,894	81,352	87,173	152	152	2,492	2,946	905	1,022	2,946	449	5,723	5,723
MORRIS	120,972	121,710	120,972	97,173	240,945	81,352	270,295	14,364	14,364	11,477	12,38	98	1,022	12,38	27,597	50,505	50,505
WARREN	16,586	39,553	39,553	12,674	59,553	68,115	68,115	121	121	102	102	85	85	85	85	85	85
SUSSEX																	

COUNTRY	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL		HS GRAD. SOME COLLEGE		ALL RACES BACH. DEGREE OR MORE		TOTAL ALL RACES		LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL		HS GRAD. SOME COLLEGE		BLACKS OR MORE		TOTAL BLACKS		
	107,514	291,333	119,138	563,965	506,226	121,557	506,226	506,226	9,058	65,897	9,058	13,807	9,058	9,058	13,807	9,210	25,085
BLAUGHAN	151,547	233,102	84,063	539,228	539,228	84,063	539,228	539,228	18,360	91,362	18,360	22,571	4,364	4,364	22,571	7,776	16,202
ESSEX	64,173	170,430	184,982	75,346	149,065	104,392	149,065	75,346	104,392	1,745	1,745	4,364	1,745	1,745	4,364	6,137	55,507
HUDSON	133,748	145,967	136,846	31,270	11,910	60,838	11,910	60,838	174	174	373	121	121	373	121	4,364	45,259
MORRIS	13,646	31,270	147,485	55,117	264,620	55,117	264,620	55,117	15,215	16,025	15,215	16,025	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	5,723
WARREN	92,018	12,496	50,252	20,841	20,841	50,252	20,841	20,841	83,598	83,598	83,598	83,598	182	182	182	182	5,723
SUSSEX																	

SOURCE U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census (Summary Tape File 3A)

TABLE 3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BLACK POPULATION
BY PERCENT 1980 vs 1990

1980

COUNTY	% BLACK LESS THAN HS GRAD	% BLACK HS GRAD/ SOME COLLEGE	% BLACK BACH DEGREE OR MORE	TOTAL PERCENTAGE
BERGEN	31.5	52.5	16.1	100.0%
ESSEX	43.6	48.5	7.9	100.0%
UNION	38.0	52.6	9.4	100.0%
HUDSON	48.7	43.8	7.5	100.0%
MORRIS	33.6	52.4	14.1	100.0%
WARREN	33.9	53.0	13.1	100.0%
PASSAIC	53.0	42.4	4.6	100.0%
SUSSEX	39.3	33.1	27.6	100.0%

1990

COUNTY	% BLACK LESS THAN HS GRAD	% BLACK HS GRAD/ SOME COLLEGE	% BLACK BACH DEGREE OR MORE	TOTAL PERCENTAGE
BERGEN	24.2	55.0	20.8	100.0%
ESSEX	35.4	52.1	12.5	100.0%
UNION	29.5	58.5	14.0	100.0%
HUDSON	36.6	49.9	13.6	100.0%
MORRIS	22.3	55.9	21.8	100.0%
WARREN	26.0	55.8	18.1	100.0%
PASSAIC	42.3	50.3	7.5	100.0%
SUSSEX	29.5	43.2	27.3	100.0%

SOURCE U S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

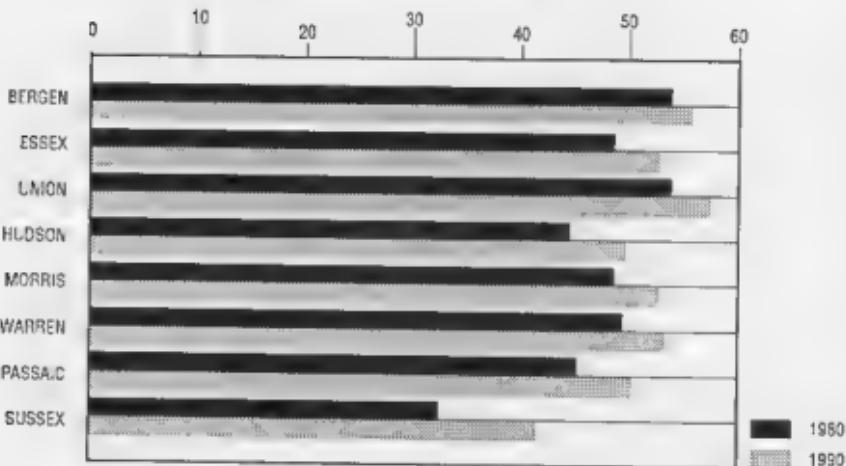
TABLE 4
POVERTY STATUS BY RACE
1980 1990

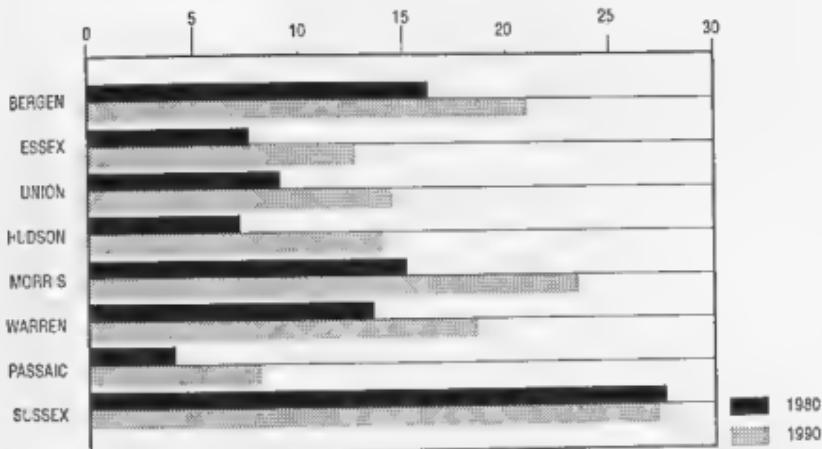
COUNTY	ABOVE POVERTY			BELOW POVERTY			TOTAL	BLACK
	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER
BERGEN	803,885	26,730	751,074	24,081	34,649	3,409	29,754	1,486
ESSEX	689,035	217,112	443,431	26,492	150,323	9,563	30,303	15,713
UNION	462,284	67,070	382,947	12,267	37,628	3,184	21,809	2,635
HUDSON	458,884	47,282	370,536	40,266	93,378	21,660	55,890	15,828
MORRIS	385,614	6,492	369,128	7,993	14,131	1,241	12,342	546
WARREN	77,767	685	76,578	504	5,413	182	5,141	90
PASSAIC	384,607	39,064	323,802	21,751	56,520	19,152	27,485	9,683
SUSSEX	108,351	546	106,855	950	6,262	36	6,149	77

COUNTY	ABOVE POVERTY			BELOW POVERTY			TOTAL	BLACK
	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER
BERGEN	764,396	34,082	637,962	62,352	31,931	3,287	24,224	4,420
ESSEX	659,641	241,002	363,523	48,316	108,940	6,651	26,972	14,117
UNION	452,946	77,776	345,524	29,046	35,220	13,236	17,790	4,194
HUDSON	465,619	58,688	332,688	74,443	81,171	19,510	45,189	16,472
MORRIS	402,402	10,515	371,599	20,288	11,459	989	9,314	1,156
WARREN	85,435	954	83,251	1,230	4,913	142	4,704	67
PASSAIC	398,874	50,611	298,997	49,266	44,556	13,357	20,518	10,671
SUSSEX	124,668	693	122,378	1,517	4,444	55	4,252	1,37

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary Table File 3A.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BLACKS

HIGH SCHOOL GRAD/SOME COLLEGE
PERCENT OF BLACK POPULATION

BACHELOR DEGREE OR MORE
PERCENT OF BLACK POPULATION

APPENDIX

► **Description:**

The Center for Public Service at Seton Hall University assisted NJPPRI in data collection and creation of tables and charts.

The source for the data contained in the tables is the 1990 Census Profile Series, published by the New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

The variables analyzed are age, race, Hispanic origin, gender, types of housing units and value of housing units, vacancy status, and persons living in group quarters.

The units of analysis are cities, counties, and the state of New Jersey. A total of seven cities were analyzed for this study.

APPENDIX

ATLANTIC CITY
PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX
(SCHOOL AGE, WORKING AND VOTING AGE, OTHER AGE GROUP)

	— WHITE —		— BLACK —		AMERICAN INDIAN, — ESK MO OR ALEUT —		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER —		— OTHER RACE	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<u>School Age</u>										
5 - 11	536	251	2,043	980	27	15	128	56	416	216
12 - 14	184	84	822	413	7	3	51	17	153	69
15 - 17	211	94	866	451	9	6	31	12	164	80
<u>Working and Voting Age</u>										
16 +	12,153	6,409	14,598	8,293	141	85	1,194	530	2,288	1,075
16 - 64	7,727	3,590	11,902	6,554	125	74	1,128	496	2,208	1,033
18 +	11,992	6,341	13,897	7,904	134	81	1,168	520	2,176	1,014
18 - 64	7,566	3,522	11,301	6,255	118	70	1,102	486	2,096	972
<u>Other Age Group</u>										
0 - 4	543	268	1,763	824	16	9	131	69	418	193
5 - 17	931	429	3,731	1,844	43	24	210	85	733	365
16 - 44	4,715	2,054	7,813	4,220	80	48	875	383	1,747	795
45 - 61	2,851	1,468	3,488	2,035	38	22	227	103	349	177
62 +	5,029	3,142	3,268	2,080	23	15	87	46	119	62
65 +	4,426	2,819	2,696	1,739	16	11	66	34	80	42

ATLANTIC CITY
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL IN GROUP QUARTERS	1,761	100.0%
Persons in Institutions:		
Correctional Institutions	934	53.0
Nursing Homes	0	0.0
Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals	902	51.2
Juvenile Institutions	0	0.0
Other Institutions	32	1.8
Other Persons in Group Quarters:		
College Dormitories	827	47.0
Military Quarters	0	0.0
Emergency Shelters for Homeless	594	33.7
Visible in Street Locales	22	1.2
Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters	211	12.0

Source: *New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991*

APPENDIX

ATLANTIC CITY POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	-- TOTAL PERSONS --		-- NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN --		HISPANIC ORIGIN --	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	37,986	100.0%	32,173	100.0%	5,813	100.0%
White	13,466	35.4	11,707	36.4	1,759	30.3
Black	19,491	51.3	18,874	58.7	617	10.6
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	193	0.5	141	0.4	52	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,509	4.0	1,388	4.3	121	2.1
Other Race	3,327	8.8	63	0.2	3,264	56.2

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

ATLANTIC CITY
RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA Eskimo		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER RACE	PERCENT	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT
							OR ALASKA	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT				
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	6 183	100.0%	2 831	100.0%	4 300	100.0%	40	100.0%	313	100.0%	600	100.0%	1 178	100.0%
Married-Couple Family														
With related children	1 348	98.4	428	15.0	592	13.7	8	22.5	137	43.8	161	26.2	318	27.0
No related children	2 368	28.9	1 413	49.9	792	18.4	8	20.0	78	24.0	80	11.8	187	14.2
Other Family														
Male Householder, No Wife Present														
With related children	400	4.9	78	2.8	225	5.2	2	5.0	13	4.2	82	11.9	31	11.1
No related children	456	5.9	88	6.6	190	4.6	1	2.5	43	13.7	56	8.1	90	7.9
Female Householder, No Husband Present														
With related children	2 431	29.7	314	11.1	840	42.7	17	42.5	22	7.0	238	34.5	382	32.4
No related children	1 153	14.1	412	14.6	662	15.4	3	7.5	23	7.3	53	7.7	87	7.4
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	7 548	100.0%	3 761	100.0%	3 568	100.0%	37	100.0%	160	100.0%	224	100.0%	520	100.0%
Householder, Living Alone	6 394	84.7	3 237	86.1	2 905	86.3	30	81.1	86	53.7	133	59.4	334	64.2
Householder, Not Living Alone	1 157	15.3	624	13.9	461	13.7	7	18.9	74	46.2	91	40.6	186	35.8

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 18, 1991

ATLANTIC CITY

APPENDIX

ATLANTIC CITY
UNITS AND VALUE BY RACE OF
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL	UNITS	AGGREGATE VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
White	1,371	\$146,333,000	\$106,735
Black	1,445	\$102,509,500	\$70,941
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	13	\$1,265,000	\$97,308
Asian or Pacific Islander	111	\$9,312,500	\$83,896
Other Race	43	\$3,065,000	\$71,279
Not of Hispanic Origin	2,876	\$253,362,500	\$88,095
Hispanic Origin	107	\$9,122,500	\$85,257
TOTAL	2,983	\$262,485,000	\$87,994

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

**ATLANTIC CITY
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
TENURE BY RACE**

	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT	OWNER OCCUPIED	PERCENT	RENTER OCCUPIED	PERCENT
White	6,592	41.9	2,624	54.9	3,968	36.2
Black	7,675	48.8	1,902	39.8	5,773	52.7
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	77	0.5	16	0.3	61	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	473	3.0	167	3.5	306	2.8
Other Race	914	5.8	74	1.5	840	7.7
All Races	15,731	100.0%	4,783	100.0%	10,948	100.0%

Source. New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

ATLANTIC CITY

APPENDIX

**ATLANTIC CITY
UNITS AND CONTRACTS RENT
BY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**

	UNITS	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT	AVERAGE CONTRACT RENT
White	3,848	\$1,604,936	\$417
Black	5,626	\$1,877,983	\$334
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	55	\$19,398	\$353
Asian or Pacific Islander	296	\$147,962	\$500
Other Race	820	\$398,213	\$486
Not of Hispanic Origin	9,157	\$3,357,270	\$367
Hispanic Origin	1,488	\$691,222	\$465
Total	10,645	\$4,048,492	\$380

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

ATLANTIC CITY
RENT ASKED FOR VACANT FOR RENT HOUSING UNITS

Aggregate Rent Asked	\$631,338
Average Rent Asked	\$465

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

ATLANTIC CITY
VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Specified Vacant For Rent	1,359
Specified Vacant for Sale Only	119
All Other Vacants	4,417

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

ATLANTIC CITY

APPENDIX

CAMDEN
PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX
(SCHOOL AGE, WORKING AND VOTING AGE, OTHER AGE GROUP)

WHITE		BLACK		AMERICAN INDIAN		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER RACE	
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<u>School Age</u>									
5 - 11	1,577	806	7,291	3,671	49	27	151	75	3,660
12 - 14	498	226	2,625	1,268	19	7	75	38	1,391
15 - 17	550	287	2,522	1,240	23	9	65	33	1,298
<u>Working and Voting Age</u>									
16 +	13,135	6,745	33,245	18,277	258	139	781	345	1,878
16 - 64	9,978	4,823	29,600	16,060	227	115	750	331	1,390
16 +	12,773	6,556	31,548	17,456	241	132	742	324	11,034
18 - 64	9,816	4,634	27,903	15,239	210	111	711	310	6,546
<u>Other Age Group</u>									
0 - 4	1,222	615	5,376	2,676	31	9	119	45	2,612
5 - 17	2,625	1,319	12,438	6,199	91	43	291	146	6,349
18 - 44	6,715	3,128	20,696	11,158	154	78	571	237	8,478
45 - 61	2,901	1,506	7,207	4,061	56	33	140	73	2,068
62 +	3,640	2,172	4,588	2,739	85	23	42	24	657
65 +	3,157	1,922	3,645	2,217	31	21	31	14	488

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

CAMDEN
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL IN GROUP QUARTERS	3 573	100.0%
Persons in Institutions:		
Correctional Institutions	2,476	69.3
Nursing Homes	2,071	58.0
Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals	358	10.0
Juvenile Institutions	0	0.0
Other Institutions	39	1.1
Other Persons in Group Quarters:		
College Dormitories	8	30.7
Military Quarters	450	12.6
Emergency Shelters for Homeless	0	0.0
Visible in Street Locations	293	8.2
Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters	122	3.4
	232	6.5

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

C A M D E N

APPENDIX

CAMDEN POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	-- TOTAL PERSONS --		NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN --		- HISPANIC ORIGIN -	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	87,492	100.0%	60,219	100.0%	27,273	100.0%
White	16,620	19.0	12,582	20.9	4,038	14.8
Black	49,362	56.4	46,151	76.6	3,211	11.8
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	363	0.4	265	0.4	98	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,152	1.3	1,008	1.7	144	0.5
Other Race	19,995	22.9	213	0.4	19,782	72.5

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

CAMDEN
RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO OR ALASKA NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER RACE	PERCENT	HISPANIC OR G.N.	PERCENT*
							PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT				
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	19,096	100.0%	3,843	100.0%	10,869	100.0%	82	100.0%	196	100.0%	4,306	100.0%	5,663	100.0%
Married Couple Family With related children	4,325	22.6	911	25.0	2,022	18.6	20	24.4	87	44.4	1,286	29.8	1,890	29.8
No related children	3,160	16.5	1,187	32.6	1,487	13.8	7	8.5	31	15.8	438	10.2	617	10.9
Other Family														
Male Householder: No Wife Present With related children	4,049	8.5	132	3.5	598	5.5	2	2.4	14	7.1	303	7.0	396	7.1
No related children	725	3.8	228	6.3	372	3.4	1	1.2	19	9.7	105	2.4	164	2.7
Female Householder: No Husband Present With related children	7,822	41.0	764	21.0	5,048	46.4	37	45.1	32	16.3	1,941	45.1	2,480	47.8
No related children	2,015	10.6	421	11.6	1,332	12.3	16	18.3	13	6.6	234	5.4	326	5.8
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	7,430	100.0%	2,502	100.0%	4,293	100.0%	29	100.0%	47	100.0%	659	100.0%	1,021	100.0%
Householder Living Alone	6,273	83.3	2,133	85.3	3,601	83.9	22	75.9	32	68.1	485	73.6	778	76.2
Householder Not Living Alone	1,257	16.7	369	14.7	892	16.1	7	24.1	15	31.9	174	26.4	243	23.8

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1981

C A M D E N

APPENDIX

CAMDEN
UNITS AND VALUE BY RACE OF
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL	UNITS	AGGREGATE VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
White	3,527	\$140,681,500	\$39,887
Black	6,122	\$193,184,500	\$31,556
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	51	\$2,400,500	\$47,069
Asian or Pacific Islander	93	\$3,447,500	\$37,070
Other Race	1,588	\$50,145,000	\$31,577
Not of Hispanic Origin	9,167	\$319,544,000	\$34,858
Hispanic Origin	2,214	\$70,315,000	\$31,759
TOTAL	11,381	\$389,859,000	\$34,255

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

CAMDEN
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
TENURE BY RACE

	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT	OWNER OCCUPIED	PERCENT	RENTER OCCUPIED	PERCENT
White	6,145	23.1	4,114	31.9	2,031	14.8
Black	15,162	56.9	6,781	52.6	8,381	61.0
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	111	0.4	57	0.4	54	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	243	0.9	119	0.9	124	0.9
Other Race	4,965	18.6	1,814	14.1	3,151	22.9
All Races	26,626	100.0%	12,885	100.0%	13,741	100.0%

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor July 16, 1991

C A M D E N

APPENDIX

CAMDEN
UNITS AND CONTRACTS RENT
BY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

	UNITS	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT	AVERAGE CONTRACT RENT
White	1,908	\$620,823	\$325
Black	8,055	\$2,377,602	\$295
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	50	\$15,323	\$306
Asian or Pacific Islander	119	\$48,195	\$405
Other Race	3,005	\$931,638	\$310
Not of Hispanic Origin	9,209	\$2,789,686	\$303
Hispanic Origin	3,928	\$1,203,895	\$306
Total	13,137	\$3,993,581	\$304

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

CAMDEN
RENT ASKED FOR VACANT FOR RENT HOUSING UNITS

Aggregate Rent Asked	\$372,251
Average Rent Asked	\$314

Source New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

CAMDEN
VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Specified Vacant For Rent	1,187
Specified Vacant for Sale Only	434
All Other Vacants	1,891

Source New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

APPENDIX

EAST ORANGE
PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX
(SCHOOL AGE, WORKING AND VOTING AGE, OTHER AGE GROUP)

	— WHITE —		— BLACK —		— AMERICAN INDIAN — ESKIMO OR ALASKA NATIVE —		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER RACE	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<u>School Age</u>										
5 - 11	205	99	6,752	3,293	32	14	46	27	192	92
12 - 14	72	38	2,606	1,387	11	6	15	6	63	26
15 - 17	59	29	2,884	1,412	24	11	11	6	52	18
<u>Working and Voting Age</u>										
16 +	4,828	2,769	50,310	28,264	245	162	365	209	907	472
16 - 64	2,607	1,282	44,179	24,274	206	134	343	196	855	445
18 +	4,794	2,751	48,380	27,304	229	155	357	206	875	462
18 - 64	2,573	1,284	42,249	23,314	190	127	335	193	823	435
<u>Other Age Group</u>										
0 - 4	171	80	5,335	2,683	15	14	34	14	138	71
5 - 17	336	166	12,442	6,092	67	31	72	39	307	136
18 - 44	1,502	710	30,185	16,420	134	88	252	139	677	352
45 - 61	1,071	554	12,064	6,894	56	39	83	54	146	83
62 +	2,488	1,824	7,520	4,783	42	30	33	20	63	37
65 +	2,221	1,487	6,131	3,990	39	28	22	13	52	27

EAST ORANGE
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL IN GROUP QUARTERS	2,071	100.0%
Persons in Institutions:		
Correctional Institutions	0	0.0
Nursing Homes	809	39.1
Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals	0	0.0
Juvenile Institutions	12	0.6
Other Institutions	264	12.7
Other Persons in Group Quarters:		
College Dormitories	176	8.5
Military Quarters	0	0.0
Emergency Shelters for Homeless	340	16.4
Visible in Street Locales	20	1.0
Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters	450	21.7

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

E A S T O R A N G E

APPENDIX

EAST ORANGE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	TOTAL PERSONS		-- NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN --		-- HISPANIC ORIGIN --	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	73,552	100.0%	70,571	100.0%	2,981	100.0%
White	5,301	7.2	4,596	6.5	705	23.6
Black	66,157	89.9	65,098	92.2	1,059	35.5
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	311	0.4	287	0.4	24	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	463	0.6	449	0.6	14	0.5
Other Race	1,320	1.8	141	0.2	1,179	39.6

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

EAST ORANGE
RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	AMERICAN		ASIAN OR		OTHER	PERCENT	HISPANIC	PERCENT
							INDIAN, ESKIMO	OR ALASKA NAT.	ASIAN	PACIFIC				
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	16,381	100.0%	9,10	100.0%	15,026	100.0%	70	100.0%	100	100.0%	273	100.0%	625	100.0%
Married-Couple Family With related children	4,027	24.6	186	16.2	3,698	24.6	16	22.9	42	42.0	105	38.5	221	35.3
No related children	3,748	22.8	436	47.9	3,231	21.5	11	16.7	26	26.0	42	15.4	106	8.9
Other Family														
Male Householder: No Wife Present With related children	762	4.7	18	1.6	712	4.7	3	4.3	3	3.0	28	10.3	46	7.3
No related children	666	4.1	52	5.7	603	4.0	1	4.4	3	3.0	7	2.8	19	3.1
Female Householder: No Husband Present With related children	4,990	30.5	60	8.8	4,781	31.8	32	46.7	15	15.0	82	30.0	87	29.9
No related children	2,190	13.4	180	17.6	2,003	13.3	7	40.0	11	11.0	9	3.5	47	1.6
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	10,829	100.0%	1,616	100.0%	9,091	100.0%	48	100.0%	67	100.0%	117	100.0%	269	100.0%
Householder Living Alone	9,540	88.1	1,416	83.5	7,942	87.4	42	87.5	47	82.5	91	77.8	238	82.4
Householder Not Living Alone	1,289	11.9	95	8.5	1,149	12.6	6	12.5	10	17.5	26	22.2	51	17.6

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

E A S T O R A N G E

APPENDIX

EAST ORANGE
UNITS AND VALUE BY RACE OF
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL	UNITS	AGGREGATE VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
White	455	\$52,449,000	\$115,273
Black	3,550	\$424,986,000	\$119,714
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	\$1,205,000	\$109,545
Asian or Pacific Islander	31	\$3,875,000	\$125,000
Other Race	39	\$5,507,500	\$141,218
Not of Hispanic Origin	3,991	\$475,510,000	\$119,146
Hispanic Origin	95	\$12,512,500	\$131,711
TOTAL	4,086	\$488,022,500	\$119,438

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

**EAST ORANGE
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
TENURE BY RACE**

	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT	OWNER OCCUPIED	PERCENT	RENTER OCCUPIED	PERCENT
White	2,426	8.9	790	10.6	1,636	6.3
Black	24,119	88.6	6,530	87.3	17,589	89.1
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	118	0.4	24	0.3	94	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	157	0.6	61	0.8	96	0.5
Other Race	390	1.4	73	1.0	317	1.6
All Races	27,210	100.0%	7,478	100.0%	19,732	100.0%

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

E A S T O R A N G E

APPENDIX

EAST ORANGE
UNITS AND CONTRACTS RENT
BY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

	UNITS	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT	AVERAGE CONTRACT RENT
White	1,596	\$703,365	\$441
Black	17,384	\$8,161,506	\$469
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	92	\$42,326	\$460
Asian or Pacific Islander	94	\$46,763	\$497
Other Race	302	\$134,510	\$445
Not of Hispanic Origin	18,779	\$8,785,011	\$468
Hispanic Origin	689	\$303,459	\$440
Total	19,468	\$9,088,470	\$467

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

EAST ORANGE
RENT ASKED FOR VACANT FOR RENT HOUSING UNITS

Aggregate Rent Asked	\$596,229
Average Rent Asked	\$505

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

EAST ORANGE
VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Specified Vacant For Rent	1,180
Specified Vacant for Sale Only	40
All Other Vacants	557

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

E A S T O R A N G E

APPENDIX

JERSEY CITY
PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX
(SCHOOL AGE, WORKING AND VOTING AGE, OTHER AGE GROUP)

	— WHITE —		— BLACK —		AMERICAN INDIAN — ESK MO OR ALEUT —		ASIAN OR — PAC FIC ISLANDER —		OTHER RACE	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
School Age										
5 - 11	7 525	3,670	8,338	4,197	88	51	2,508	1,220	2,985	1 466
12 - 14	3 174	1 539	3,231	1 566	37	21	1,035	495	1,280	632
15 - 17	3 134	1 513	3,521	1 724	36	16	1,135	553	1 317	634
Working and Voting Age										
16 +	92,231	47,341	49,147	26,852	576	269	19,981	10,051	16,577	8,417
16 - 64	73,184	35,329	45,002	24,267	530	244	18,674	9,315	15,845	7,980
18 +	90,123	46,319	46,777	25,680	558	262	19,225	9,688	15,704	7,987
18 - 64	71,056	34,304	42,632	23,095	512	237	17,915	8,952	14,982	7,550
Other Age Group										
0 - 4	6,307	3,092	5,997	2,927	68	33	2,055	1,001	2,378	1,149
5 - 17	13,833	6,722	15,090	7,487	161	88	4,679	2,268	5,582	2,732
16 - 44	49,882	23,281	31,940	16,990	381	175	13,431	6,618	11,911	5,909
45 - 61	21,174	11,023	10,692	6,105	131	62	4,487	2,334	3,071	1,641
62 +	22,612	13,993	5,271	3,256	61	35	1,667	939	971	590
65 +	19,067	12,015	4,145	2,585	46	25	1,307	736	722	437

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

JERSEY CITY
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL IN GROUP QUARTERS	4,043	100.0%
Persons in Institutions:		
Correctional Institutions	1,958	48.4
Nursing Homes	456	11.3
Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals	1,072	26.5
Juvenile Institutions	0	0.0
Other Institutions	29	0.7
Other Persons in Group Quarters:		
College Dormitories	401	9.9
Military Quarters	2,085	51.6
Emergency Shelters for Homeless	433	10.7
Visible in Street Locales	267	0.5
Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters	466	11.5
	899	6.6
	222	22.2

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

J E R S E Y C I T Y

APPENDIX

JERSEY CITY POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	-- TOTAL PERSONS --		-- NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN --		-- HISPANIC ORIGIN --	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	228,537	100.0%	173,142	100.0%	55,395	100.0%
White	110,263	48.2	83,601	48.3	26,662	48.1
Black	67,864	29.7	63,290	36.6	4,574	8.3
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	787	0.3	638	0.4	149	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	25,959	11.4	24,895	14.4	1,064	1.9
Other Race	23,664	10.4	718	0.4	22,946	41.4

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

JERSEY CITY
RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO OR ALEUT		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	PERCENT	OTHER RACE	PERCENT	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT
							PERCENT	PERCENT						
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	53,566	100.0%	26,570	100.0%	15,367	100.0%	189	100.0%	5,916	100.0%	6,634	100.0%	13,057	100.0%
Married-Couple Family With related children	16,108	30.1	7,094	26.7	3,898	24.1	84	44.4	3,108	52.5	2,128	38.4	4,722	36.2
No related children	15,747	29.4	10,830	40.0	2,650	17.3	43	22.8	1,538	26.0	886	16.0	2,564	19.6
Other Family														
Male Householder: No Wife Present With related children	2,006	3.7	794	3.0	678	4.4	11	5.8	187	3.2	338	6.1	789	6.0
No related children	2,920	5.5	1,866	8.3	671	4.4	9	4.8	328	5.6	225	4.1	590	4.5
Female Householder: No Husband Present With related children	10,845	20.2	3,098	11.7	5,769	37.7	25	13.2	373	6.3	1,560	28.2	3,444	28.4
No related children	5,940	11.1	3,268	12.3	4,873	12.2	17	9.0	363	6.5	399	7.2	948	7.3
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	28,815	100.0%	19,913	100.0%	6,249	100.0%	68	100.0%	1,436	100.0%	1,150	100.0%	3,591	100.0%
Householder: Living Alone	23,618	82.0	16,613	83.4	5,147	82.4	58	85.3	1,007	70.2	783	69.0	2,645	73.7
Householder: Not Living Alone	5,197	18.0	3,300	16.8	1,102	17.6	10	14.7	428	29.8	357	31.0	948	26.3

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

J E R S E Y C I T Y

APPENDIX

**JERSEY CITY
UNITS AND VALUE BY RACE OF
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**

TOTAL	UNITS	AGGREGATE VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
White	5,184	\$708,201,000	\$136,613
Black	1,750	\$196,306,500	\$112,175
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29	\$4,282,500	\$147,672
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,117	\$176,856,500	\$158,332
Other Race	292	\$40,591,500	\$139,012
Not of Hispanic Origin	7,516	\$1,006,889,000	\$133,966
Hispanic Origin	856	\$119,349,000	\$139,426
TOTAL	8,372	\$1,126,238,000	\$134,524

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

JERSEY CITY
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
TENURE BY RACE

	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT	OWNER OCCUPIED	PERCENT	RENTER OCCUPIED	PERCENT
White	46,483	56.4	15,467	63.4	31,016	53.5
Black	21,606	26.2	5,006	20.5	16,600	28.6
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	257	0.3	75	0.3	182	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	7,351	8.9	2,753	11.3	4,598	7.9
Other Race	6,648	8.1	1,099	4.5	5,585	9.6
All Races	82,381	100.0%	24,400	100.0%	57,981	100.0%

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

J E R S E Y C I T Y

APPENDIX

**JERSEY CITY
UNITS AND CONTRACTS RENT
BY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**

	UNITS	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT	AVERAGE CONTRACT RENT
White	30,445	\$14,959,761	\$491
Black	16,448	\$7,078,626	\$430
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	181	\$91,367	\$505
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,534	\$2,590,176	\$571
Other Race	5,516	\$2,587,894	\$469
Not of Hispanic Origin	43,695	\$20,923,123	\$479
Hispanic Origin	13,429	\$6,384,701	\$475
Total	57,124	\$27,307,824	\$478

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

JERSEY CITY
RENT ASKED FOR VACANT FOR RENT HOUSING UNITS

Aggregate Rent Asked	\$2,831,601
Average Rent Asked	\$564

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

JERSEY CITY
VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Specified Vacant For Rent	5,020
Specified Vacant for Sale Only	119
All Other Vacants	3,203

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

J E R S E Y C I T Y

APPENDIX

NEWARK
PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX
(SCHOOL AGE, WORKING AND VOTING AGE, OTHER AGE GROUP)

WHITE -		- BLACK		AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO OR ALUT -		ASIAN OR -- PACIF ISLANDER --		--- OTHER RACE		
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	
<u>School Age</u>										
5 - 11	6,953	3,465	18,523	9,110	57	27	256	118	4,334	2,105
12 - 14	3,024	1,479	7,787	3,931	17	11	91	51	1,890	944
15 - 17	3,134	1,482	8,302	4,018	18	13	116	58	1,873	867
<u>Working and Voting Age</u>										
16 +	62,894	31,761	118,251	65,087	499	278	2,670	1,308	21,526	10,954
16 - 64	51,399	24,610	105,349	57,081	445	248	2,532	1,237	20,548	10,393
18 +	60,801	30,774	112,616	62,333	487	270	2,584	1,261	20,240	10,358
18 - 64	49,306	23,623	99,734	54,327	433	240	2,446	1,190	19,262	9,797
<u>Other Age Group</u>										
0 - 4	4,859	2,352	13,857	6,855	70	31	234	105	3,298	1,619
5 - 17	13,111	6,426	34,612	17,056	92	51	463	227	8,097	3,916
18 - 44	33,789	15,807	71,817	38,280	325	178	1,986	960	15,204	7,688
45 - 61	15,517	7,816	27,917	16,047	108	64	480	230	4,058	2,109
62 +	13,745	8,355	16,248	9,942	71	41	179	95	1,291	735
65 +	11,495	7,181	12,882	8,006	54	30	138	71	978	561

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

NEWARK
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL IN GROUP QUARTERS	8,782	100.0%
Persons in Institutions:		
Correctional Institutions	3,473	39.5
Nursing Homes	2,022	23.0
Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals	926	10.5
Juvenile Institutions	26	0.3
Other Institutions	144	1.6
	355	4.0
Other Persons in Group Quarters:		
College Dormitories	5,309	60.5
Military Quarters	1,139	13.0
Emergency Shelters for Homeless	0	0.0
Visible in Street Locales	1,974	22.5
Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters	842	9.6
	1,354	15.4

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

N E W A R K

APPENDIX

NEWARK POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	-- TOTAL PERSONS --		-- NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN --		-- HISPANIC ORIGIN --	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	275,221	100.0%	203,460	100.0%	71,761	100.0%
White	78,771	28.6	45,344	22.3	33,427	46.6
Black	160,885	58.5	153,703	75.5	7,162	10.0
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	649	0.2	502	0.2	147	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,281	1.2	2,826	1.4	455	0.6
Other Race	31,635	11.5	1,085	0.5	30,550	42.6

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

NEWARK
RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO OR ALASKA NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	PERCENT	OTHER RACE	PERCENT	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT
							PERCENT	PERCENT						
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	62,641	100.0%	19,456	100.0%	35,069	100.0%	164	100.0%	588	100.0%	7,245	100.0%	16,926	100.0%
Married-Couple Family														
With related children	16,589	26.5	6,810	36.0	7,032	20.0	28	17.1	276	40.4	2,445	33.7	6,934	36.1
No related children	13,993	22.3	6,766	34.7	5,940	16.9	33	20.1	208	29.9	1,056	14.6	3,351	19.8
Other Family														
Male Householder, No Wife Present														
With related children	2,807	4.6	860	2.8	1,894	4.6	8	6.5	28	4.1	828	7.3	985	5.9
No related children	3,048	4.9	1,069	5.6	1,598	4.5	8	4.9	43	6.8	312	4.3	796	4.7
Female Householder, No Husband Present														
With related children	19,013	30.4	2,426	12.5	14,017	39.9	54	32.9	96	12.5	2,430	33.5	4,753	28.1
No related children	7,187	11.5	1,824	9.4	4,810	13.7	32	19.5	47	6.8	474	8.5	1,069	6.5
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	28,911	100.0%	9,112	100.0%	17,585	100.0%	81	100.0%	331	100.0%	4,502	100.0%	4,254	100.0%
Householder Living Alone	25,172	87.1	8,051	88.4	15,897	87.8	62	78.5	215	85.0	1,147	76.4	3,410	80.2
Householder Not Living Alone	3,739	12.9	1,061	11.6	2,188	12.2	19	23.5	116	35.0	355	23.6	844	19.8

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

N E W A R K

APPENDIX

NEWARK
UNITS AND VALUE BY RACE OF
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL	UNITS	AGGREGATE VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
White	2,858	\$380,991,500	\$133,307
Black	4,514	\$479,250,500	\$106,170
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29	\$2,881,500	\$99,362
Asian or Pacific Islander	67	\$8,535,000	\$127,388
Other Race	512	\$67,989,000	\$132,791
Not of Hispanic Origin	6,675	\$766,653,000	\$114,854
Hispanic Origin	1,305	\$172,994,500	\$132,563
TOTAL	7,980	\$939,647,500	\$117,750

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

NEWARK
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
TENURE BY RACE

	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT	OWNER OCCUPIED	PERCENT	RENTER OCCUPIED	PERCENT
White	28,567	31.2	8,533	40.4	20,034	28.4
Black	52,974	57.9	11,019	52.2	41,955	59.6
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	245	0.3	55	0.3	190	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,019	1.1	170	0.8	849	1.2
Other Race	8,747	9.6	1,338	6.3	7,409	10.5
All Races	91,552	100.0%	21,115	100.0%	70,437	100.0%

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

N E W A R K

APPENDIX

NEWARK
UNITS AND CONTRACTS RENT
BY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

	UNITS	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT	AVERAGE CONTRACT RENT
White	19,617	\$7,608,105	\$388
Black	41,450	\$14,865,631	\$359
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	186	\$71,324	\$383
Asian or Pacific Islander	842	\$342,486	\$407
Other Race	7,273	\$9,012,150	\$414
Not of Hispanic Origin	52,439	\$19,026,316	\$363
Hispanic Origin	16,929	\$6,873,380	\$406
Total	69,368	\$25,899,696	\$373

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

NEWARK
RENT ASKED FOR VACANT FOR RENT HOUSING UNITS

Aggregate Rent Asked	\$2,277,464
Average Rent Asked	\$378

Source. New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

NEWARK
VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Specified Vacant For Rent	6,018
Specified Vacant for Sale Only	81
All Other Vacants	4,822

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

N E W A R K

APPENDIX

PATERSON
PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX
(SCHOOL AGE, WORKING AND VOTING AGE, OTHER AGE GROUP)

---WH/TE---		---BLACK---		AMERICAN INDIAN, -- ESKIMO OR ALEUT --		ASIAN OR -- PACIF. ISLANDER --		--- OTHER RACE ---	
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<u>School Age:</u>									
5 - 11	5,211	2,499	8,106	3,027	36	15	265	133	3,751
12 - 14	2,092	1,038	2,602	1,364	18	11	94	40	1,730
15 - 17	2,016	933	2,755	1,450	28	18	73	30	1,702
									831
<u>Working and Voting Age:</u>									
16 +	45,659	23,702	96,519	20,107	330	188	1,441	733	20,607
16 - 64	35,752	17,543	33,813	18,433	306	169	1,384	702	19,750
18 +	44,302	23,051	34,634	19,056	310	174	1,387	713	19,453
18 - 64	34,395	15,892	31,928	17,421	286	155	1,330	682	18,606
									9,336
<u>Other Age Group:</u>									
0 - 4	4,356	2,188	4,632	2,313	44	22	205	109	3,079
5 - 17	9,319	4,471	11,463	5,841	52	44	432	203	7,183
18 - 44	23,912	11,411	23,216	12,449	219	112	1,083	563	14,540
45 - 61	10,483	5,481	8,712	4,972	67	43	247	119	4,066
62 +	11,604	7,062	3,517	2,160	31	23	73	41	1,190
65 +	9,907	6,159	2,706	1,674	24	19	57	31	857
									493

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

PATERSON
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL IN GROUP QUARTERS	2,974	100.0%
Persons in Institutions:		
Correctional Institutions	1,890	63.6
Nursing Homes	1,773	59.6
Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals	96	3.2
Juvenile Institutions	0	0.0
Other Institutions	21	0.7
Other Persons in Group Quarters:		
College Dormitories	0	0.0
Military Quarters	0	0.0
Emergency Shelters for Homeless	252	8.5
Visible in Street Locales	94	3.2
Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters	738	24.8

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

P A T E R S O N

APPENDIX

PATERSON
POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	-- TOTAL PERSONS --		-- NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN --		-- HISPANIC ORIGIN --	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	140,891	100.0%	83,180	100.0%	57,711	100.0%
White	57,977	41.2	34,571	41.6	23,406	40.6
Black	50,729	36.0	46,100	55.4	4,629	8.0
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	436	0.3	225	0.3	211	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,024	1.4	1,754	2.1	270	0.5
Other Race	29,725	21.1	530	0.6	29,195	50.6

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

PATERSON
RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO OR ALEUT		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER RACE	PERCENT	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT
							PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT				
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	32 740	100.0%	14,109	100.0%	11,484	100.0%	92	100.0%	408	100.0%	6,677	100.0%	13,183	100.0%
Married-Couple Family														
With related children	11,064	33.8	4,682	33.2	3,068	27.0	29	31.5	236	57.8	3,020	45.2	5,834	44.3
No related children	8,163	25.0	6,155	36.8	1,968	17.1	21	22.6	55	13.8	983	14.4	2,180	16.7
Other Family														
Male Householder: No Wife Present														
With related children	1,618	4.9	500	3.8	540	4.7	2	2.2	23	6.6	553	8.3	■■■	7.5
No related children	1,471	4.5	785	6.8	394	3.4	8	8.5	38	8.8	250	3.7	551	4.2
Female Householder: No Husband Present														
With related children	7,394	22.6	1,683	11.2	4,221	38.9	26	28.3	36	6.8	1,525	22.9	2,796	21.2
No related children	3,090	9.2	1,371	9.7	1,255	11.0	8	8.7	23	5.8	363	5.4	819	6.2
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	11,206	100.0%	8,922	100.0%	3,225	100.0%	37	100.0%	108	100.0%	914	100.0%	2,135	100.0%
Householder: Living Alone	9,375	83.7	6,062	87.6	2,807	80.8	28	67.8	72	66.7	609	66.6	1,534	71.9
Householder: Not Living Alone	1,831	16.3	860	12.4	618	19.2	12	32.4	36	33.3	305	33.4	601	28.1

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 18, 1991

P A T E R S O N

APPENDIX

PATERSON
UNITS AND VALUE BY RACE OF
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL	UNITS	AGGREGATE VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
White	3,766	\$528,241,000	\$140,266
Black	1,706	\$231,257,500	\$135,555
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	\$900,000	\$150,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	73	\$10,812,500	\$148,116
Other Race	474	\$66,611,500	\$140,531
Not of Hispanic Origin	4,891	\$681,811,000	\$139,401
Hispanic Origin	1,134	\$156,011,500	\$137,576
TOTAL	6,025	\$837,822,500	\$139,058

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

PATERSON
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
TENURE BY RACE

	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT	OWNER OCCUPIED	PERCENT	RENTER OCCUPIED	PERCENT
White	21,031	47.9	8,824	59.7	12,207	41.8
Black	14,679	33.4	4,068	27.5	10,611	36.4
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	129	0.3	21	0.1	108	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	516	1.2	183	1.2	333	1.1
Other Race	7,591	17.3	1,680	11.4	5,911	20.3
All Races	43,946	100.0%	14,776	100.0%	29,170	100.0%

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

P A T E R S O N

APPENDIX

PATERSON
UNITS AND CONTRACTS RENT
BY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

	UNITS	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT	AVERAGE CONTRACT RENT
White	11,849	\$5,163,019	\$436
Black	10,507	\$4,446,229	\$423
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	106	\$47,119	\$445
Asian or Pacific Islander	322	\$163,298	\$507
Other Race	5,821	\$2,777,723	\$477
Not of Hispanic Origin	17,334	\$7,266,704	\$419
Hispanic Origin	11,271	\$5,330,684	\$473
Total	28,605	\$12,597,388	\$440

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

PATERSON
RENT ASKED FOR VACANT FOR RENT HOUSING UNITS

Aggregate Rent Asked	\$624,040
Average Rent Asked	\$467

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

PATERSON
VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Specified Vacant For Rent	1,336
Specified Vacant for Sale Only	59
All Other Vacants	797

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

P A T E R S O N

APPENDIX

TRENTON
PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX
(SCHOOL AGE, WORKING AND VOTING AGE, OTHER AGE GROUP)

- WHITE -----		-- BLACK --		AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO OR ALEUT		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		--- OTHER RACE ---	
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total
<u>School Age</u>									
5 - 11	2,712	1,291	5,488	2,705	20	11	56	27	958
12 - 14	914	451	2,041	992	5	5	24	14	369
15 - 17	970	487	2,226	1,110	5	2	14	9	385
<u>Working and Voting Age</u>									
16 +	31,009	16,224	31,365	16,714	183	87	437	230	4,604
16 - 64	23,275	11,240	28,044	14,710	163	76	423	221	4,408
18 +	30,351	15,891	29,797	15,931	178	85	427	223	4,345
18 - 64	22,617	10,907	26,466	13,927	158	74	413	214	4,149
<u>Other Age Group</u>									
0 - 4	2,445	1,219	4,157	2,045	15	4	82	30	728
5 - 17	4,596	2,229	9,735	4,807	30	18	96	50	1,713
18 - 44	15,889	7,450	19,389	9,994	114	48	324	155	3,442
45 - 61	6,728	3,457	7,097	3,983	44	26	89	49	707
62 +	9,015	5,685	4,250	2,525	23	13	20	13	256
65 +	7,734	4,984	3,311	2,004	20	11	14	9	196

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

TRENTON
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL IN GROUP QUARTERS	3,737	100.0%
Persons in Institutions:		
Correctional Institutions	2,606	69.7
Nursing Homes	420	11.2
Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals	108	2.9
Juvenile Institutions	0	0.0
Other Institutions	5	0.1
Other Persons in Group Quarters:	598	16.0
College Dormitories	0	0.0
Military Quarters	0	0.0
Emergency Shelters for Homeless	367	9.8
Visible in Street Locales	8	0.2
Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters	223	6.0

Source *New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991*

T R E N T O N

APPENDIX

TRENTON POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	- TOTAL PERSONS -		- NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN -		- HISPANIC ORIGIN --	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	88,675	100.0%	76,145	100.0%	12,530	100.0%
White	37,392	42.2	33,247	43.7	4,145	33.1
Black	43,689	49.3	42,089	55.3	1,600	12.8
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	223	0.3	189	0.2	34	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	585	0.7	474	0.6	111	0.9
Other Race	6,786	7.7	146	0.2	6,640	53.0

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

TRENTON
RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO OR ALASKA NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	PERCENT	OTHER RACE	PERCENT	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT
							PERCENT	PERCENT						
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	20,088	100.0%	9,115	100.0%	9,360	100.0%	50	100.0%	114	100.0%	1,439	100.0%	2,589	100.0%
Married-Couple Family With related children	6,441	32.1	2,665	39.2	2,135	22.8	17	34.0	48	40.4	576	40.2	1,009	39.1
No related children	5,256	26.2	3,568	39.2	1,465	15.7	4	8.0	20	17.5	196	15.8	361	14.8
Other Family														
Male Householder: No Wife Present With related children	878	4.4	288	3.2	446	4.8	4	8.0	8	7.0	120	8.9	223	5.6
No related children	850	4.6	459	5.0	358	4.1	3	6.0	14	12.3	68	4.7	127	4.9
Female Householder: No Husband Present With related children	8,164	25.7	945	10.4	3,794	40.5	15	30.0	20	17.5	400	27.8	695	26.9
No related children	2,401	12.0	1,189	13.0	1,132	12.1	7	14.0	6	5.3	87	6.7	145	6.8
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	10,878	100.0%	5,382	100.0%	3,945	100.0%	34	100.0%	53	100.0%	282	100.0%	597	100.0%
Householder Living Alone	8,654	82.9	5,382	84.8	3,203	81.2	27	79.4	34	64.2	198	70.2	405	87.8
Householder Not Living Alone	1,822	17.1	930	15.2	742	18.8	7	20.6	19	35.8	84	29.8	92	32.2

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1981

T R E N T O N

APPENDIX

TRENTON
UNITS AND VALUE BY RACE OF
OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL	UNITS	AGGREGATE VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
White	8,622	\$699,703,500	\$81,153
Black	4,552	\$275,899,000	\$60,611
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	17	\$1,091,500	\$64,206
Asian or Pacific Islander	55	\$3,852,500	\$70,045
Other Race	512	\$32,891,500	\$64,241
Not of Hispanic Origin	12,858	\$954,870,000	\$74,263
Hispanic Origin	900	\$58,568,000	\$65,076
TOTAL	13,758	\$1,013,438,000	\$73,662

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

TRENTON
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
TENURE BY RACE

	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT	OWNER OCCUPIED	PERCENT	RENTER OCCUPIED	PERCENT
White	15,477	50.3	9,840	62.6	5,637	37.5
Black	13,295	43.2	5,185	33.0	8,110	54.0
Amencan Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	84	0.3	21	0.1	63	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	167	0.5	72	0.5	95	0.6
Other Race	1,721	5.6	596	3.8	1,125	7.5
All Races	30,744	100.0%	15,714	100.0%	15,030	100.0%

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

T R E N T O N

APPENDIX

TRENTON
UNITS AND CONTRACTS RENT
BY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

	UNITS	AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT	AVERAGE CONTRACT RENT
White	5,400	\$2,204,405	\$408
Black	7,887	\$2,785,036	\$353
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	60	\$22,133	\$369
Asian or Pacific Islander	89	\$39,998	\$449
Other Race	1,100	\$439,814	\$400
Not of Hispanic Origin	12,501	\$4,663,286	\$373
Hispanic Origin	2,035	\$828,100	\$407
Total	14,536	\$5,491,386	\$378

Source. New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

TRENTON
RENT ASKED FOR VACANT FOR RENT HOUSING UNITS

Aggregate Rent Asked	\$428,899
Average Rent Asked	\$386

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991.

TRENTON
VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Specified Vacant For Rent	1,111
Specified Vacant for Sale Only	323
All Other Vacants	1,400

Source: New Jersey Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, July 16, 1991

T R E N T O N

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